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Nazis Suffer Heavy Losses In Fierce Crete Fighting

Cairo, May 30.

FURTHER German air-borne reinforcements reached Crete on Thursday, stated a General Headquarters communique issued today.

Intensive dive-bombing continued throughout the day. Further adjustments have been made in the positions held by Allied troops, who again exacted a heavy toll from the enemy.—Reuter.

London, May 30.

The situation in Crete is not improving, it was stated in authoritative circles in London this morning.

Communications with the island are very difficult, and there is no fresh news regarding the fighting. Accordingly, German claims to have made further advances can be neither denied nor confirmed, but there is no reason to say that generally speaking they are not true.

Similarly, the Italian claim to have landed troops may also be true, but it is probable that their number is only small, and that the landing has been made partly for political reasons.

Reinforcements for General Freyberg's hard-pressed army have reached Crete, but the Germans are also flinging in more and more men. They are being flown on giant troop-carriers to Maleme and to neighbouring beaches and from there are rushed into battle with dive-bombers in support.—Reuter.

Heavy Losses

Cairo, May 30.

Both sides are reported to be suffering heavy losses as fierce hand-to-hand fighting continues in Crete.

The situation on the island is described by military circles here as being still somewhat confused, although it is known that the Germans are in possession of Canea. A bitter battle, however, is said to be continuing east of Suda Bay.

German air-borne troops are stated to have been again heavily reinforced and an unofficial estimate puts the total number landed on Crete so far at about 30,000.

There is still no confirmation of the German claim to have occupied Heraklion, and there is no change in the position at Retimo.

A vivid description of the experience of civilian refugees who arrived at a Mediterranean port from Crete is carried by newspapers here today.

One Englishwoman who had escaped with her two children said no words could describe the frightfulness of the struggle for Maleme aerodrome. She saw gliders and troops-carriers landing in a long line, and said she took refuge in the hills while the enemy was battling for the aerodrome.

Fierce Struggle

A wounded New Zealander told how his comrades had recaptured the village of Tolato from the Germans. They went in with bayonets fixed, filling the air with fiery war cries. At the bottom of a village street the Germans threw hand-grenades into a cottage, wounded the two women occupants, and captured the cottage, which they turned into a blockhouse. The New Zealanders, however, counter-attacked and killed or captured every German.

With very heavy fighting going on it is not easy to make out the position, which is changing all the time. There has been very heavy hand to hand fighting, attacks and counter-attacks, ending in the British troops being pushed back by sheer weight of numbers.

Reinforcements of men and materials have gone into Crete. There has been further fighting around Heraklion, while the position around Retimo remains the same. It is clear of course that the British troops abandoned Canea, which had been the scene of much fighting in recent days.

The British Navy has prevented further attempts by enemy troops to land by sea in Crete. The "Giornale d'Italia" reported that Italian troops had been landed in eastern Crete. The paper did not say how the Italians got there.

Further Attacks

The British withdrawal to positions east of Suda Bay was announced in a General Headquarters Middle East communique.

The communique said: "In Crete, in face of further attacks by German forces which have again been heavily reinforced, our troops have withdrawn to positions east of Suda Bay.

"Dive-bombing was again continued on an extensive scale. In hand to hand fighting on Wednesday, both enemy and our own troops suffered heavily."

Heavy attacks were continued against concentrations of German troops and aircraft on beaches in Crete and on the aerodrome at Maleme during the night of May 27, states a communique.

More than 100 enemy aircraft on the beach between Kolmuari and the

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Italians Retreat From Debarech as British Advance

London, May 30.

In Abyssinia, the Italians have evacuated Debarech, some 50 miles north of Gondar on the road to Adowa, and are now retreating towards Gondar. There is a prospect of the Italians at Gondar being hemmed in, as British and Patriot forces hold Chelga in the west, Lake Tana in the south, Debra Tabor in the south-east, and now Debarech in the north. Most of the troops attacking in this area are Patriot forces under British officers.

It is estimated that there are some 17,000 Italians in Gondar.

Mopping-up operations are continuing in the Lakes district south of Addis Ababa, and Patriot forces report that the entire area from Soddu to a point 70 miles to the north is now clear of the enemy.

A small advance which the British forces made at Tobruk was a minor operation to straighten out a dent made in the western defences when the Germans attacked some time ago.

In the Sollum area, only patrol activity is going on.—Reuter.

Success in Abyssinia

Nairobi, May 30.

In fourteen days, an area of at least 10,000 square miles has been cleared of enemy forces in the Battle of the Lakes in South Abyssinia. In this area, annihilation of the Italians has been as complete as that at Amba Alagi, and here again the Italians were caught between two forces. There it was Indians in the north and South Africans in the south, in the lake district, it was King's African Rifles in the north and Gold Coasters in the south, who cut off the enemy's advance or retreat, and to complete their encirclement there were lakes in the east and hills filled with Patriot Forces in the west.

On the southern front 7,000 prisoners were taken and even more in the north, while it is impossible to assess the amount of material captured.

Of all the Italians in this area only 1,000 men of the 24th division are still to be accounted for, these have left the road, and, if any survive still, they are endeavouring to get round the northern end of Lake Margherita.

It is important to realize that this victory of South African forces, ably supported by Patriots, was no walk-over. After many weeks of heavy fighting, enemy resistance collapsed just before, and not after, the Duke of Aosta's surrender.

The prolonged battle of Uaddara, for instance, was one of the whole Abyssinian campaign.—Reuter.

Vichy Minister Admits Unrest in Colonies

London, May 30.

That unrest exists in French colonies has been admitted by Admiral Platon, Vichy Vice-Secretary for colonies, in a Nazi-controlled Paris radio broadcast.

Unrest, he declared, was due to narrow-mindedness and errors of judgment, and is further aggravated by economic blackmail and "enemy" propaganda. Strong measures were being taken to counteract this dissatisfaction, which was having the desired effect, and a closer union of the French Empire to France and Marshal Petain was emphasized.—Reuter.

Capture of Norwegian Whaling Ships

London, May 30.

Capture of three Norwegian whaling "factory" ships by the Germans has been confirmed by the Norwegian authorities in London. They were carrying 150,000 barrels of oil and were the Pelagos, Oliwegger and Solglimt.—Reuter.

British Troops Closing-in On Baghdad

London, May 30.

British forces in Iraq are closing in on Baghdad. It was learned in London this morning that positions have been reached by the British forces five miles north-west and eight miles west of the city.

British troops advancing along the Euphrates are now some 50 miles upriver.

In the Baghdad area, British forces have made a further advance from Khan Nukhta, which was taken yesterday and which is some 20 miles from the capital. Progress is being delayed by floods rather than the rebels.

Regent Forming Gov't

The Regent of Iraq, Emir Abdul Illah, entered Fallujah on Wednesday night and was greeted by deputations from Baghdad and other centres. The Emir immediately began formation of a provisional government.—Reuter.

Iraqi Shortages

Beirut, May 30.

Well-informed travellers from Iraq today said the military standstill in the fourth week of hostilities was due to a lack of munitions and high test gasoline by the Iraqis.

The Iraqis need these materials very badly, they reported, adding that about a dozen field guns of a 3.05-inch type recently arrived in Iraq and were paraded on Baghdad for several days to show the public Iraq's strength.

There were only two fronts, southern Basrah and western Ramadi, they continued.

In Basrah, the marshes were holding the British, with the Iraq Army forming a crescent about ten miles west of the aerodrome and raiding north across the Euphrates, the travellers reported.

They said that the British troops from Trans-Jordan had advanced a good part of the 180 miles from Rutbah to Ramadi. The battles which were reported *en route* were apparently skirmishes with desert bands, since the main Iraqi units were being held at Ramadi by 6,000 British at Habbaniyah and the nearby aerodrome of Sinneldebban, they disclosed.—United Press.

Ramondi Pounded

(By Reuter's Special Correspondent in Iraq)

(Delayed in transit)

British forces are relentlessly pounding the Iraqi position of Ramondi, 12 miles to the north-west of Habbaniyah. It was here that portions of the Iraqi troops ejected early this month from the plateau overlooking Habbaniyah aerodrome have established themselves.

The importance of Ramondi is that until the opposition there is silenced there remains a potential threat to our land communications. By cutting the dykes and thus inundating the surrounding land the Iraqis have acquired a strong defensive position.

From an advance post occupied by a famous east of England regiment, I watched wave after wave of R.A.F. bombers fly over to attack the enemy. Great columns of smoke rose up, one in particular being so large that it appeared that an ammunition dump had been hit.

Meanwhile our land forces had kept up a steady artillery bombardment. So heavy was our attack that all return fire was silenced.

Gallant Deed

On the second day of action however a sharp machine-gun engagement took place and an advance party of our troops who had crossed the water found themselves in a precarious position. They were forced to return and the occasion was notable for a striking act of bravery on the part of an Australian war correspondent, Ronald Monson. Under heavy fire he swam some 500 yards to bring back one of the advance party hit by a machine-gun bullet.

Meanwhile, R.A.F. armoured cars had been brought up to assist our troops, and these, helped by R.A.F. bombers, silenced the enemy's attack.—Reuter.

Evacuation Described

London, May 30.

American aeroplanes manned by British civilian pilots played an important part in the transport of troops from India to Iraq and the evacuation of the civil population from danger areas, declares the All-India Radio.

The machines belong to a fleet of American passenger craft recently acquired by India. They made several journeys and, although under fire on each occasion, suffered no casualties.—Reuter.

Palestine Border Closed

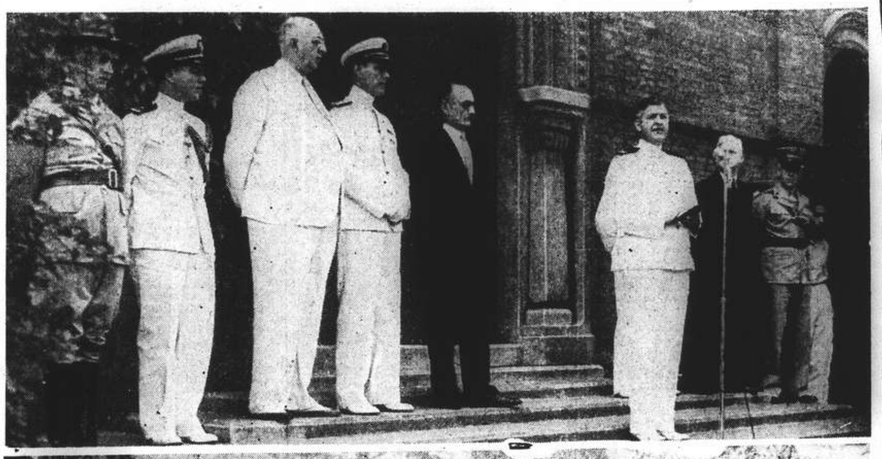
Beirut, May 30.

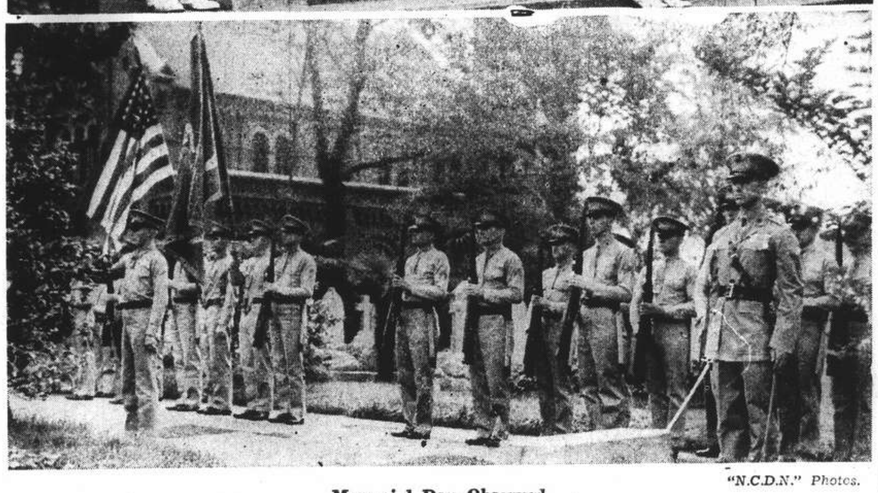
The Palestine border has been closed, it was announced here yesterday.—United Press.

Rashid Ali Flees With Boy King

London, May 30.

According to a Baghdad report received in Vichy Rashid Ali has fled from Baghdad with the boy king, Feisal, and is reported to be travelling in a northerly direction. Yunisal Sebara, Minister of Economics has been appointed military governor of Baghdad.—Reuter.





"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Memorial Day Observed

The American community of Shanghai celebrated Memorial Day with an impressive ceremony at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday morning, attended by members of the American naval and civil authorities. The upper photo shows Chaplain H. R. Trump, of the Fourth Marine Corps, making the address. Others include Capt. N. F. Allman, Lieut. Chenault, Mr. J. Hykes, Rear-Admiral W. A. Glassford, Dr. R. J. McMullen and Col. Samuel L. Howard. The lower picture shows the Marine detachment presenting arms as the bugler sounded "Taps."

Axis Pact Still Basis of Japan's Policy—Matsuoka

Tokyo, May 30.

THE Tripartite Pact signed by Japan, Italy and Germany, continues to form the basis of Japan's foreign policy, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka declared to the press late tonight in referring to rumours in some American newspapers that Japan was becoming indifferent toward the three-power pact.

"There is no question whatever as to the fact that the Tripartite Pact constitutes the immutable basis of Japan's foreign policy," Mr. Matsuoka declared.

He added that "I could hardly believe the American authorities entertaining such a misunderstanding."

Describing reports in American papers as "absurd and a misconception" the Foreign Minister asserted that "if such erroneous views were current in America, they could be ascribed to misleading information spread wilfully."

Pact as Pivot

Asserting that "it would not be entirely useless" to clarify Japan's position in this connection, the Foreign Minister said that "Japan's fundamental policy has for a long time been firmly established and has undergone no change whatsoever.

"Since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact last September 27, Japan's foreign policy has consistently been conducted with this pact as its pivot. This should be clear to all from statements on various occasions made by Prince Konoye and myself as well as the subsequent development of Japan's policy.

"There has been, of course, not the slightest deflection from this course of policy. It is therefore absolutely impossible to imagine that Japan should fail in the slightest degree to carry out faithfully her obligations under the Tripartite Pact."

Warning to N.E.I.

In conclusion, Mr. Matsuoka declared that "as frequently had been affirmed, Japan's policy toward the South Seas is peaceful. Should, however, any untoward international developments render the execution of such a policy impossible, it is a possibility that Japan may have to reconsider her attitude in the light of the changed situation."

Informed quarters interpreted this latter part of the Foreign Minister's statement as a direct warning to the Netherlands East Indies in view of the current deadlock in economic talks between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies.—Domei.

Japan Waiting for N.E.I. to Show "Sincerity"

Tokyo, May 30.

The Batavia economic talks between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies have "reached an important stage," Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet's Information Board, told foreign correspondents at this morning's press conference. "We are waiting to see whether or not the Netherlands East Indies Government will show its sincerity toward Japan," he added.

The spokesman accused the Netherlands East Indies authorities of lacking integrity in their intentions, pointing out that the Dutch colony had refused to sell Japan some articles in violation of their promise.

Mr. Ishii stated that the oil negotiations had been provisionally settled. "We want more oil, regarding which negotiations are going on," he asserted and added that the Netherlands East Indies authorities had tentatively promised to supply more oil to Japan.

The spokesman rejected the Dutch allegation that rubber and oil which Japan bought from the Netherlands East Indies were being sent to Grrmany and Italy, via Siberia. He declared "Japan is actually using at home all the rubber and oil purchased from the Netherlands East Indies....We do not accept this argument."—Domei.

No Reason for Failure

Batavia, May 29.

The Information Bureau of the Netherlands East Indies Government declared today that there was no particular reason to believe that the Japanese-N.E.I. parleys should end in failure. Meanwhile it was learned that the Netherlands East Indies Government has not taken any steps for another conference.—Domei.

Halifax Reiterates British Resolution

Washington, May 30.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, last night told the press that Britain would "fight on" regardless of the extent or amount of American aid because there "can be no peace with a mad dog."

This statement was inspired by reports that Britain was ready to conclude a negotiated peace if the United States did not enter the war quickly.—United Press.

Former High Nazi Leader Held by U.S. Authorities

Washington, May 30.

The German Embassy announced last night it was "surprised and astonished" by the arrest of Herr Kurt Rieth, former high-ranking Nazi leader, by United States officials on charges of having given a false explanation of his entry into the United States.

The Embassy issued a statement claiming that "it was well known that Herr Rieth was in the United States on a purely personal trip to look after his own personal investments in U.S. companies."

"Quickest Way"

Herr Rieth, according to the statement, resigned from the German diplomatic service in 1937. He came to this country by way of South America because that was the quickest and most comfortable way to travel from Europe to the United States.

According to reports current in Washington, Herr Rieth visited the United States in an attempt to purchase at a low price American oil holdings in the Near East.

Mr. Robert H. Jackson, U.S. Attorney-General, revealed yesterday that U.S. officials in New York had arrested Herr Rieth and had taken him to Ellis Island pending deportation proceedings.

Visitor's Visa

The German entered the United States at Brownsville, Texas, on March 22, possessing a visitor's visa good for four months. He told immigration officials he was merely on personal business, but Government investigators claimed that Herr Rieth had been on an extended tour of South America. They alleged he was the "Number One" Nazi now in the United States.

Herr Rieth was a Belgian when Germany entered that country in 1914. He later became an official in the German Civil Administration and then took out his German naturalization papers.

Herr Rieth served in the German diplomatic service at Rome and Paris, and became Minister to Austria in 1931. After Herr Engelbert Dollfus, Austrian Chancellor, was slain in 1934 in an unsuccessful attempt to have been fomented by Herr Rieth—the latter was recalled to Germany.—United Press.

U.S. Diplomats Going Home Via Spain

Vichy, May 30.

United States diplomatic officials from the Belgrade Legation crossed "Free France" yesterday en route from Geneva to Barcelona. The group, led by Mr. Robert MacAtee, First Secretary of the Legation, will embark from Lisbon for New York.—United Press.

London, Washington Welcome Eden's Speech on War Aims

London, May 30.

MR. Anthony Eden's important speech yesterday is the subject of editorials in all morning papers, which emphasize his welcome of President Roosevelt's fireside talk and his enthusiastic agreement with the President's ideas of freedom, and strongly endorse Mr. Eden's proposals for post-war settlement.

The "Daily Mail" pointedly declares that Mr. Eden has outlined an Anglo-American New Deal for the post-war world in opposition to Hitler's so-called new order. "For the first time, the world has learned what a democratic victory will mean."

The "Daily Mail" advocates that Mr. Eden's proposals for relief in post-war Europe should be broadcast throughout Europe now.

"The Times" says that Mr. Eden, speaking with full weight of the Cabinet, associated the British Government with President Roosevelt's message to Congress in January, in which Mr. Roosevelt looked forward to a world founded on four human freedoms—freedom of speech and worship, and freedom from want and from terrorism.

"Mr. Eden concentrated on the third. Relief in Europe must necessarily depend, in a large measure, on the will and resources of the English-speaking world, with which the great producing countries of South America will, doubtless, associate themselves in the task. Return to the chaos of the old world would spell bankruptcy not only for Europe but ourselves and the overseas countries which depend on European markets for much of their prosperity."

The "Daily Telegraph" describes the speech as of the greatest importance for Britain, America and the world. "Mr. Eden developed the principles of the future policy of common action which the President has laid down. The President's four freedoms are a lofty ideal but also a matter of practical urgent politics.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

London Confirms Bombing of Tunisian Port By Royal Air Force

London, May 30.

The R.A.F. carried out a bombing raid on the harbour of Sfax (Tunisia) on May 28 and a ship in the harbour was set on fire, it was confirmed in authoritative quarters in London last night.

Nothing was known of any allegations that the French ship "Rabelais" was hit, but it was pointed out that at the time of the raid an Italian ship had taken refuge in the harbour and, if the Rabelais was hit, the fault lay with the French authorities in allowing enemy ships to operate from and take refuge in Tunisian waters and harbours.

The Vichy government, it was stated in London, have already been informed that Britain cannot regard the French as entitled to the rights of a neutral state. A special warning in regard to the use of the Tunisian waters has been given to Vichy.

R.A.F. bombers which raided the harbour of Sfax registered direct hits on a motor vessel of between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, it was announced in a communique issued last night by R.A.F. Headquarters in Cairo.

The statement adds, "All the bombs made direct hits and from the enormous explosion and vast column of smoke which resulted it was apparent that the ship was loaded with munitions."

No Protest Received

The bombing of Sfax, Tunisia, has not led to receipt in London of a Vichy protest.

If the report is true that such a protest has been received by the State Department in Washington, then it has not yet been forwarded to London.—Reuter.

Vichy Protest

Vichy, May 30.

The Vichy Government has protested to Britain on the subject of the bombing of Sfax in Tunisia, it is announced. The protest was forwarded by an intermediary, the United States.—Reuter.

Britains's War Aims Outlined by Eden

London, May 30.

THE first authoritative statement of British war aims was given here yesterday in a speech by Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary. Mr. Eden enunciated British war aims as including President Roosevelt's "four freedoms" emphasized by the President in his fireside chat on Tuesday night, with the stipulation that stern military and political measures must prevent Germany from ever again challenging world peace.

"In speaking of reconstruction of Europe I do not overlook the fact that its settlement may be affected by developments elsewhere such as, for example, in the Far East," he said.

"After the unhappy struggle now in progress between Japan and China there obviously will be problems similar in magnitude to be faced in that part of the world, in the solution of which all countries will, we hope, play their part.

Mr. Eden warned that Britain would impose drastic peace terms on Germany.

"Under the system of free economic cooperation, Germany must play a part," Mr. Eden said. "But we must never forget that Germany is the worst master Europe has yet known. Five times in the last century she has violated the peace. She must never be in a position to play that role again."

Mr. Eden said that Britain was fighting for freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear and freedom from want—the same "freedoms" enunciated by President Roosevelt.

Peace Plan

Britain's peace plan, Mr. Eden said, would establish social security abroad as well as at home. It would stabilize currencies, feed starving peoples and avert fluctuations of employment, prices and markets by coordinated efforts of Britain, the United States, the Dominions and South America.

Britain, Mr. Eden said, would seek a peace arrangement "in ways interfering as little as possible with the proper liberty of each country over its own economic fortunes.

"What has Germany to offer on her side?" he asked. "Absolutely nothing."

The Foreign Secretary bid for the support of the Arab world by announcing that Britain would support any workable scheme for Arab unity. He expressed sympathy with Syrian aspirations for independence.

"But I would go farther," Mr. Eden said. "Many Arab thinkers desire for the Arab people a greater degree of unity than they now enjoy. In reaching out toward this unity they hope for our support. No such appeal from our friends should go unanswered."

Mr. Eden emphasized that Britain had no designs on Iraqi independence. He also said that subservience of Vichy to Germany was bitterly abhorrent to the great mass of the French people.

"In our hearts we must never fail to differentiate between France and Vichy."

"Freedoms"

"On this occasion I won't attempt to elaborate our views about President Roosevelt's first and second freedoms: freedom of speech and thought and freedom to worship God, "Mr. Eden said, "save to say that we realize these freedoms are fundamental for human development and democratic responsibility.

"Nor do I today intend to discuss the political question involved in giving real effect to President Roosevelt's freedom from fear'," Mr. Eden continued. "I will only say that as His Majesty's Government intends, as I hope to show this afternoon, to strive for cooperation with others in order to relieve the postwar world from fear and want, so will they seek to ensure the world freedom from fear.

"Today I wish to put before you certain practical ways in which "freedom from want" may be applied to Europe. We have declared that social security must be the first object of our domestic policy after the war. And social security will be our policy abroad not less than at home.

"It is our wish, with others, to prevent after the armistice a period of starvation, currency disorders throughout Europe and wide fluctuations of employment, markets and prices which caused so much misery during the 20 years between the two

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

Nazi Planes Downed By British Ships

London, May 30.

A German bomber has been shot down into the sea off the west coast by a trawler, and another machine, a Heinkel 111, has been destroyed by a destroyer, the Admiralty announced this morning.

There was very little German activity over Britain last night. Bombs dropped at one point on the south coast caused no damage or casualties. A German bomber is reported to have been destroyed last night.—Reuter.

Britain's Post-War Aims Debated In Commons

London, May 30.

Simultaneously with the speech of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, at Mansion House yesterday, the House of Commons on a motion to adjourn for a Whitsun recess debated the question of announcing Britain's postwar aims.

The principal speaker was Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal member for Wolverhampton, East division, who is himself an author of a comprehensive plan of postwar reconstruction.

Mr. Mander Reechoed Lord Halifax's words in advocating "the possibility of utilizing the British Commonwealth as a bridge to greater world unity.

"We ought to convince the German people we are not going to make slaves of them as they would of us," he said, but there would be a refusal to make peace with Hitler, because "it was no good having conferences with crooks and gangsters whose words you cannot trust." This theme predominated throughout the debate.

As Government spokesman, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, wound up the debate briefly by drawing attention to Mr. Eden's statement and then confined himself to the statement that it would be the greatest mistake to give the impression that Britain was not fighting for the greatest social security at home and throughout the world, as also for freedom for which Europe always had had to fight for and which it would achieve with Britain's help.

Post-War Aims

New hope for the war-racked people of Europe was offered by Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, yesterday afternoon, when he spoke of Britain's plans already in the process of completion for economic and social reconstruction immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

The speech was taken by an audience of several hundred London businessmen in the Lord Mayoral residence, Mansion House, in the city, where Mr. Eden spoke as a direct answer to Nazi talk of "a new economic order" for Europe. Mr. Eden sought to show clearly that one of the German plans for Europe's reorganization would merely entail moral and economic serfdom for other nations and that, two, in any case only the British Empire and the countries of North and South America would be in a position to supply the food and materials which Europe would urgently need.—Reuter.

U.S. Air Defence Plan Reaches 56,000 Planes

Washington, May 30.

The Under-Secretary of War, Mr. Robert Patterson, told the House Army Appropriations Sub-Committee yesterday that the air defence programme now has reached 56,000 planes for the Army and Navy, it was learned today.

The Administration has a goal of 80,000 planes. The 56,000 planes mentioned by Mr. Patterson, however, represent those provided for in the appropriations already passed or pending, and all of which will be delivered before the autumn of 1943.

Meanwhile, the sub-committee approved the 1942 army appropriation bill of US$9,452,000,000, the second largest sum Congress ever voted on for any purpose at one time.—United Press.

8,000 British Airmen to Be Trained in U.S.

Washington, May 30.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed that the training of 8,000 R.A.F. airmen in the United States begins on June 7 starting with the first class of 550 students followed by new groups at intervals of five weeks. Colonel Stimson told the press that the programme might be enlarged later.—Reuter.

First Sydney Blackout

Sydney, May 30.

A trial blackout of a portion of the city of Sydney was staged last night, being the first held in Australia. Aeroplanes roaring overhead added realism to the test. Observers at sea and in the air described the trial as successful.—Reuter.

Senator Norris Urges Destruction by British of All German War Industries

Washington, May 30.

Senator George W. Norris, Independent of Nebraska, last night declared that Great Britain should undertake to destroy "every single ship, plane, tank and munitions factory in Germany—the breeding ground for war," after the end of the present struggle.

Senator Norris said that he agreed with the peace proposals advanced by Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but declared that he believed the most important one was that which would "guarantee that this starvation and suffering never again will be visited upon the world."

The veteran Nebraska Senator contended that complete destruction of Germany's military machine and capacity to produce lethal weapons of war was an absolutely indispensable prelude to any lasting peace.

To achieve enduring peace, however, Britain must not attempt to exact reparations or indemnities, or demand "one inch of additional territory." Senator Norris added.—United Press.

U.S. to Make No Further Moves Against Japan

Washington, May 30.

Officials of the Export Control Administration yesterday confirmed that the Government at present was not contemplating any change in present regulations governing exports of vital defence materials to Japan, including petroleum.

The revelation was made after President Roosevelt, at his press conference on Wednesday, said the United States was not at present contemplating any additional curb on exports of oil to Japan aside from those already in existence under the export control programme.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was made shortly before reliable sources claimed that President Roosevelt in his "fireside chat" purposely did not mention Japan among the totalitarian powers because he did not want to offend those Japanese who might materially alter their nation's policy by their own efforts, such as Japanese business groups. It was the first intimation that the Administration feels there exists a substantial hope of alienating the Japanese from the Axis.—United Press.

Hull Says No Change

Washington, May 30.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told pressmen yesterday that there was no change in United States policies or relations regarding Japan. He made the statement in response to questions concerning President Roosevelt's omission in his broadcast of any mention of Japan.—Reuter.

French Steamer Halted By British Warship

Port of Spain, May 30.

When only one day from the French West Indian Island of Martinique, the French 8,000-ton steamer Winnipeg was stopped by a British warship.

Immediately, say neutral passengers, scores of Germans who claimed to be refugees rushed to the portholes and threw out documents. Throughout the following day, on the way to Trinidad, where the ship was brought for examination, there was left behind a trail of letters and papers on the ocean surface.

So far 210 German, 76 Austrian and 71 stateless passengers, of a total of 750 aboard the vessel, have been detained here pending investigation.

Passengers stated that the ship left Marseilles on May 3. The passengers celebrated with champagne on Monday evening the impending arrival at Martinique, where they were due the following day, but during that night a warning gun-shot from a British warship stopped the vessel. Among the passengers was the Mexican Military Attaché at Vichy.—Reuter.

Shanghai Passes Its Quietest Anniversary

Slightly increased police patrols in the International Settlement seemed to have worked wonders yesterday—the sixteenth anniversary of the Nanking Road Incident of 1925—for not only were terrorists completely unseen and unheard, but even armed robbers and kidnappers appeared to have vanished from the area.

With all the banks and majority of firms closed because of the Dragon Boat Festival, the streets bore a deserted appearance, but even this factor did not make the presence of extra police patrols conspicuous. To an inexperienced eye there might have been no extra patrols at all.

Yet they were there, and the fact that the criminal elements know that precautionary measures, whether on full or decreased scale, are invariably carried out by the police on anniversaries, may be the reason for the complete absence of armed crime during the day. The French Concession and Western district, where the new police force operates, also had nothing to report.

Anglo-U.S., Canadian Ambulance Units on Way to China

New York, May 30.

The American Friends Service Committee announced yesterday that it was sending a combined Anglo-American and Canadian ambulance corps of 50 men, ten ambulances, mobile surgical operating units, sterilizing and power plants and X-rays to China to care for civilians wounded in Japanese bombing attacks along the Burma Road.

Dr. Robert B. McClure, Canadian surgeon who has served ten years in China as a missionary doctor and a member of the International Red Cross, will head the corps.

British members of the corps already have left for Rangoon, while Canadian and American members will be leaving for China within three weeks.—United Press.

Polish Jews Leave For South Africa

FROM PERCY WHITING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, May 30.

Complying with Japan's request, the Pretoria Government has agreed to allow 80 Polish Jews, out of 1,200 at present taking refuge in Japan, to proceed to Palestine via Capetown, and thence to Rhodesia and Abyssinia. A total of 53 departed from Kobe in the ss. Manila Maru yesterday and will arrive in Capetown on July 7. Hundreds of their compatriots, who were not allowed to go, thronged the pier, bidding farewell to those leaving.

Sinking of U.S. Supplies

Washington, May 30.

Apparently authentic reports have reached congressmen that only 28 ships that loaded war supplies in United States ports have been sunk en route to Britain since the start of the war.

It is pointed out, however, that the list does not include ships with American cargo which had been loaded in Canada.—Reuter.

U.S. to Take Over 80 Foreign Ships

Washington, May 30.

The Senate has approved and sent to the White House for presidential signature, legislation permitting the government to take over 80 foreign ships lying idle in United States harbours. The vessels may be taken over by purchase, requisition or charter, but cash benefits or "other equitable treatment" must be provided for the foreign seamen thrown out of employment by the requisitions.—Reuter.

★Britain's War Aims Outlined by Eden

(Continued from page 1)

wars. We shall seek to achieve this in ways which will interfere as little as possible with the proper liberty of each country over its own economic future.

Effects of War

"The countries of the British Empire and their Allies, with the United States and South America, alone are in a position to carry out such a policy," Mr. Eden said. "For irrespective of the nature of the political settlement, continental Europe will end this war starved and bankrupt.

"Wasteful wartime cultivations of many lands will leave agriculture amost as weak as industry. Thus Europe will face a vast problem of general demobilization with a general lack of the necessary means to put men to work.

"Let none suppose, however, that we for our part intend to return to the chaos of the old world. To do so would bankrupt us no less than others. When peace comes we shall make such relaxations in our wartime financial arrangements as will permit revival of international trade on the widest possible basis. We shall hope to see development of a system of international exchange in which trading in goods and services will be a central feature.

Recent Declaration

"I echo Mr. Hull's (Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State) admirable summing-up in a recent declaration when he said 'institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to essential enterprises for continuous development of all countries and permit payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries'.

"However,' Mr. Eden said, "to meet problems immediately after the post war period, action in other directions will also be required. Liberated countries, and maybe others too, will require an initial pool of resources to carry them through the transitional period.

"To organize the transition to peaceful activities will necessitate the collaboration of the United States and ourselves and all free countries which did not themselves suffer the ravages of war.

"The Dominions and ourselves can make our contribution to this because the British Empire will actually possess, overseas, enormous stocks of food and materials which we are accumulating so as to ease the problems of overseas producers during the war and of reconstruction of Europe after the war. The Prime Minister already has made clear the importance he attaches to this.

Nazi "Offer"

"What has Germany to offer on her side?" Mr. Eden asked. "Absolutely nothing. An official of the Reich economic ministry in a moment of hatred and realism, published last autumn a statement that the present German rationing system must continue at least one year after restoration of peace and perhaps for several years. The huge, latent demand for food, clothing and other prime necessities which can not be satisfied under war conditions will, he went on to say, again become active after signature of peace, but production of such commodities won't for a long time exceed war-time output.

"If such conditions continue beyond the disciplined period of war, social security can hardly survive," said Mr. Eden.

"No one can suppose that in the economic reorganization of Europe after an Allied victory, we will not bear our share of burdens. In a peaceful brotherhood of nations, with due liberty each can develop its own balanced economic life in character with its own culture and common object.

"It is the establishment of an international economic system, capable of translating technical possibilities of production into actual plenty and maintaining the whole population's continuous, fruitful activity which is difficult. The world cannot expect to solve the economic riddle easily or completely. But the free nations of America, the Dominions and ourselves alone possess and command the material means. And what, perhaps, is more important, these nations clearly have the will and intention to evolve a post-war order which seeks no selfish national advantage; order where each member of the family shall realize its own character and perfect its own gifts in liberty of conscience and person.

"We have learnt a lesson in the interregnum between two wars. We know that no escape can be found from the course which has been lying in Europe except by creating and preserving the economic health of every country.

"Under the system of free economic cooperation, Germany must play a part. But here I draw a firm distinction.

"We must never forget that Germany is the worst master Europe yet has known. Five times in the last century she violated peace. She must never be in position to play that role again.

"Our political and military terms of peace will be designed to prevent a repetition of Germany's misdeeds.

"We cannot now foresee when the end will come. But it is natural that a machine so rigid as Germany will break suddenly and with little warning.

"When that comes, the succour of European peoples will be urgent.

State of Collapse

"Shipping will be short and local organization in Europe will be in a state of collapse. Therefore, it is important to begin in good time discussions of priorities and allocations.

"Our friends and Allies now represented in London will tell us what the liberated countries will need most urgently in order that we may all cooperate and be ready for prompt action.

"In speaking of reconstruction in Europe, I don't overlook the fact that its settlement may affect or be affected by the developments elsewhere, such as for example, the Far East.

"After the unhappy struggle now in progress between Japan and China there will obviously be problems of similar magnitude to be faced in that part of the world, in the solution of which all the countries concerned will, we hope, play a part.

Mr. Eden then pointed out that a satisfactory and fair "economic outcome after the war requires on our part no exceptional unselfishness, but will require constructive imagination. It is obvious that we have no motive of self-interest prompting us to economic exploitation of either Germany or the rest of Europe.

"This is not what we want nor what we could perform. A lasting settlement and internal peace on the Continent as a whole is our only aim. At the bottom of his heart every combatant knows this is the ultimate source of our strength. To every neutral satellite or conquered country it is obvious that our victory is, for the most undeniable and unalterable reasons, to their plain advantage. But that victory will stand all the greater still.

"In the task that lies ahead may there be given our statesmen vision to see faith to act and courage to persevere."—United Press.

Much Significance Seen in Remarks Made by Matsuoka

Tokyo, May 30.

Tokyo's vernacular press today prominently displayed the terse remark of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister that there was "no need to comment" on President Roosevelt's fireside speech of Tuesday night.

The "Asahi" said that Mr. Matsuoka's reply to questions of newspaper men, although simple in phraseology, was "considered full of meaning."

The "Hochi," elaborating on the Foreign Minister's remarks said, that Mr. Matsuoka also added "if this is too simple I shall say one thing more. First, I fail to see any freshness to that "fireside chat." Moreover, the tone (of the address) was far weaker than before.

"The President is not a man who says what he does not believe," Mr. Matsuoka was quoted as having said, "therefore I think that he has some very incorrect information."

Mr. Matsuoka's terse comment on the address of President Roosevelt was made yesterday when he was questioned concerning the speech.—United Press.

★Eden's Speech Welcomed

(Continued from page 1)

Only from the United States, the Allies of the British Empire and South America can adequate help be forthcoming.

"Even the tripartite pact has begun to shake and the devotion of Japan to the interests of the Reich is unlikely to be increased by Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast. Berlin may boast that Tokyo is eager to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Hitler, but the wiser heads of Japan are well able to understand that their country's interest does not coincide with such an operation."—Reuter.

U.S. Attitude

Washington, May 30.

From the American point of view, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, could scarcely have chosen more suitable terms or time in which to express Britain's war aims, while many well-informed circles here have appreciated that Britain was slow to announce her aims because the first necessity was to win the war and none knew what kind of world would follow it. There was a very large body of American public opinion which felt that ulterior motives lay behind her failure to announce her aims.

Mr. Eden's statement, as the first brief summaries reached Washington, evoked considerable pleasure in all circles and spread the feeling that the two great democracies were running parallel towards the same objectives, and unquestionably his statement will receive welcome in the American press.

No official statement is yet forthcoming from any official source, but it is easy to guess that the White House and the State Department will receive Mr. Eden's statement with considerable pleasure. The statement could scarcely come from a better mouth-piece, for Mr. Eden is held here in the highest esteem as a man willing to sacrifice a career rather than to follow the appeasement path and a man whom they wanted as the Ambassador to Washington.—Reuter.

International Wheat Conference Planned

Washington, May 30.

The State Department is planning to call an international conference to consider problems of wheat surplus. This was disclosed in an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada in connection with President Roosevelt's action on Wednesday in imposing import restrictions "on wheat from Canada and other countries."—Reuter.

Supreme War Council Meets in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 30.

Supreme War Councillors this afternoon conferred at the official residence of Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo, War Minister, discussing various problems connected with the China and European situations.

Among those attending were Field Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, General Hisaichi Terauchi, General Toshizo Nishio, General Otozo Yamada.—Domei.

Recovery of Former Kaiser Doubtful

New York, May 30.

Possibility of recovery of the ex-Kaiser, who is ill with a serious cold and intestinal ailments, is doubted in circles close to the former German Emperor, states a Berlin message to the "New York Times."

His illness has severely taxed the 82-year-old exile's strength.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Success Against Chinese Air Force

Most Chinese military planes are of Soviet construction, said Comdr. Hazama, navy spokesman, at yesterday's press conference here. He said that their fighting power had been rendered almost nil and told of recent operations by Japanese naval aircraft on May 26 and 27 in which 42 Chinese planes were destroyed, 35 while on the ground, the other seven having been shot down.

Japanese encirclement of Chinese forces in south Shansi was coming to a successful conclusion, said Col. Akiyama, army spokesman. Two divisions of the 27th Army had been almost annihilated, he added. Gen Wu of the 98th Army was alleged to have lost about one-half of his men.

Col. Akiyama stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, fearing an attack on Loyang, had been concentrating forces in that area and building defences with coolie labour.

Chungking itself was not of supreme importance from a military point of view, said Col. Akiyama. It would fall when the chief Chinese armies had been defeated, he indicated. The strongest Chinese forces were stationed in the Ichang area, he said, while the next strongest forces were in the Shansi and Sian war zone.

Asked why Chungking was bombed, Col. Akiyama said that the objective was to destroy points of military importance and also to influence the attitude of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Chungking reports of Communist sabotage behind the Japanese lines were described as wishful thinking Col. Akiyama stated that originally there had been 45,000 Communist troops in Shansi but now there were more than three times that number They never attacked the Japanese, he said.

35,000 Said Encircled

Shansi Province, May 29.

Encirclement of 35 000 Chungking troops, parts of the 14th Group Army, as well as the 27th, 90th and 93rd armies, by Japanese forces on the upper reaches of the Chin River, has neared its last stage as stubborn resistance has been overcome at various points, military observers declared.

The most important capture by Japanese troops yesterday was Brigadier-General Pi Mei-hsien, Commander of the Chungking Fifth Column who was taken prisoner with 700 men near Hsiaoshin. The Commander of the 27th Army's eigth division was reported to be in flight disguised in mufti.—Domei.

Anhwei Towns Raided

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, May 30.

A Japanese naval unit, operating along the Yangtze River, yesterday afternoon raided Laipengho, 85 kilometres northwest of Anking, in Anhwei Province, and making munitions plants their objective, succeeded in inflicting heavy damage upon them, according to a communique issued by the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet this morning.

Another naval air unit on the same afternoon launched a surprise attack on Tungmenchai, 40 kilometres south of Anking, where Chungking's 146th Division is stationed, and were successful in reducing them considerably, the communique added.—Domei.

★Heavy Nazi Losses in Crete

(Continued from page 1)

Speliakos River were successfully attacked, several fires being started among them and a number of explosions caused.

On the neighbouring island of Scarpanto a strick of bombs fell across an aerodrome and started another fire, the communique adds.—Reuter.

D.N.B. Claim

Berlin, May 30.

General Bernard Freyberg, V.C., commander of the Imperial and Greek forces in Crete, has been killed, and the fighting in Crete, has been decided in favour of the Germans, with the British troops retreating rapidly, the official D.N.B. news agency announced today.

Gen. Freyberg was killed in a plane crash, the D.N.B. said in a despatch from Damascus, which quoted Cairo radio as the source of this information. Gen. Freyberg was flying to Alexandria when his plane crashed, the official agency reported.—United Press.

German Claim

Berlin, May 30.

Germans captured on Thursday morning the town, harbour and aerodrome of Heraklion, otherwise Candia, the official German news agency announced yesterday.—Reuter.

Turks Impressed

London, May 30.

The British resistance in Crete has made a considerable impression on Turkey, states an Istanbul message. Their resistance, is viewed as stopping the Germans from going on to the next stage in their attempt to drive across the Middle East.—Reuter.

Italian Report

Rome, May 30.

Italian marine and infantry forces were reported yesterday to be well entrenched in eastern Crete after having pushed inland from Mirabella Bay where they landed yesterday. These were the first sea-borne troops to land at Crete, and balanced German forces in western Crete.

The first units, consisting of boats carrying hand-grenades, mortars, one-man machine-guns and marine artillery, were understood to have been reinforced already by heavier units.

According to reliable information, the British naval bombardment of the Dodecanese Islands, Rhodes and Scarpanto—mentioned in the official communique issued Tuesday—was armed to prevent Italian convoys from leaving those islands for Crete.—United Press.

Tokyo Paper Says Japan Ready to Fight Challenger

Tokyo, May 30.

Editorially commenting on recent official statements emphasizing Japan's strengthened defences, "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" declared that "Japan is grimly determined to fight against anything which challenges her and accordingly is fully prepared."

The editorial was commenting upon a radio speech by Captain Hideo Hiraida, Chief of the Navy's Press Section, who declared that "we are fully prepared" for any eventuality. The speech was published by all vernacular newspapers under headlines emphasizing that Japan has perfected her defences and has 500 warships and 4,000 planes.

Japan's Ties

Captain Hiraide, in his speech broadcast to the nation, declared that in the event the United States and Germany clash, "the Pacific problem will immediately affect Japan" because of the Tripartite Alliance.

In the event the United States declares war against Japan, the former will resort to "guerilla warfare" by attempting to destroy Japanese "sea trade and traffic." Captain Hiraide declared. He said that such strategy, however, would not develop "as seriously as in the European war," and could not be compared to what Germany was undertaking against Britain.

Captain Hiraide said that apart from her obligations under the Tripartite Pact, Japan will be forced into a war of self-defence in order to overcome "economic pressure by hostile nations." He declared, however, that "Japan would not unnecessarily egg on other nations to war."

"Fully Prepared"

Japan was unable to say whether she would join the war in view of the world situation, but in the event she does, "we are fully prepared." Captain Hiraide added.

Editorially supporting the speech, "Nichi Nichi" asserted that while Japan's true desire was to establish peace in East Asia and the world, and that she has no desire to aggravate the situation in the Pacific, "Japan is grimly determined to fight against anything which challenges her. The United States should know that."

"Nichi Nichi" declared that United States entry into the European war "is now believed to be a matter of time. This will immediately affect Japan, in which connection there is a possibility of Japan's participation owing to the tripartite alliance.

Economic Pressure

"Aside from that Japan also might be forced to fight in the event economic pressure by enemy countries threatens Japan's right to live.....

"It is quite encouraging to hear that, fully equipped with a powerful air force, the Japanese Navy has power which can not be defeated by any country. It is reassuring to hear the Japanese Navy is ready for any eventuality." "Nichi Nichi" added.—United Press.

N.Z. Premier Involved In Serious Accident

Cairo, May 30.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, narrowly escaped injury in a spectacular car crash. He was returning to Alexandria on the Cairo road from visiting wounded New Zealanders when his car turned a somersault.

Mr. Fraser's secretary, Mr. Jeffery, was seriously injured. Mr. Fraser and the chief of his department, Mr. Berendsen, suffered only minor bruises. A senior New Zealand staff officer has a broken arm and crushed ribs, another staff officer is suffering from shock, while the English driver has broken a thigh.

Three of the injured men were flung out of the car before it stopped. Assistance was given by two South African officers who were passing at the time of the accident.—Reuter.

Shanghai City Railway Envisaged

If a plan cherished by the authorities of the Central China Railways Company materializes, Shanghai will some time in the future possess a city railway system, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported last night.

The ambitious project, already deliberated upon by the railway authorities, comprises a Ten-Year Plan embracing a cost of Y.420,000,000. The system, it was explained, would not be built at one time, but would extend over a period of several years, thus making its realization possible.

The planned railway would cover the whole of the Settlement and the Concession, as well as the new Civic Centre area, industrial districts Tazang, Sikawei, Nantao and Pootung.

An official of the Planning Section of the Central China Railways, the "Mainichi" stated, deplored the lack of a railway in a city as large as Shanghai, pointing out that London had such facilities in 1360, Paris in 1896, Berlin in 1902, and New York in 1900.

It was also pointed out that Tokyo had its railway network completed in 1925, and Osaka in 1930.

Most of the great cities of the world, the "Mainichi" reported, possessed between 10 to 20 kilometres of such railways per million. Construction of such a system, it was claimed, would completely eliminate all communication and transportation problems.

Price Control in Japan To Be Revised

Tokyo, May 30.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to drop the Price Control Order of October 1939 when the regulation expires as scheduled on October 19 of this year and will substitute it with more adequate and specific maximum price limits for a wide range of commodities.—Domei.

ss. Conte Rosso Sunk Off Coast of Sicily

Rome, May 30.

The Italian liner, ss. Conte Rosso has been torpedoed off the coast of Sicily, in the vicinity of Syracuse, it was announced here today. The steamer, which is well known in Shanghai, had a displacement of 17,879 tons.—Havas Telemondial.

Lindbergh Charges Roosevelt With Imperialism

Philadelphia, May 30.

Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh, speaking at an isolationist rally last night, charged that President Roosevelt advocated "world domination when he said it was our business to control the wars in Europe and Asia, that we in America must dominate the islands lying off the African coast."

Mr. Lindbergh declared that "even Chancellor Adolf Hitler has not made a statement like that."

The isolationist leader predicted that the world would be thrown into "complete chaos" if the United States tried to occupy islands "which do not belong to this hemisphere."

He pointed out that "if we take the attitude we must control islands in the Eastern Hemisphere, Europe has just as much reason to demand that they control islands in the Western Hemisphere. If we say our frontier lies on the Rhine they can say that theirs lies on the Mississippi.

"If we attempted to follow the policy the President suggests, we would start a war between the hemispheres that may last for generations." Mr. Lindbergh concluded.—United Press.

Passengers Ordered Off Big U.S. Liner

New York, May 30.

The U.S. Maritime Commission yesterday ordered the 27,000-ton liner America to discontinue its West Indies cruise and proceed immediately to Newport News, Virginia to disembark passengers there instead of at New York. Officials said they were not able to explain the urgency of the order.—United Press.

Australian, N.Z. Forces Fight as Anzac Units

Canberra, May 30.

Australian and New Zealand forces are merged together where they serve in combined operations overseas, according to the terms of a proclamation issued yesterday. It is presumed that this action of welding the two forces in an Anzac unit will apply immediately in Crete, thus enabling the New Zealand Major-General Freyberg to command the Australian Imperial force operating there.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Asks More Navy Funds

Washington, May 30.

President Roosevelt yesterday asked Congress to appropriate U.S.$114,091,080 in additional funds for the U.S. Navy this year, including U.S.$50,000,000 for additional air stations and fleet facilities. The items listed in the new request included an ammunition depot at Oahu, Hawaii, costing U.S. $150,000.—United Press.

Unidentified Craft Fly Over Eire

Dublin, May 30.

It is officially announced that during Wednesday night and Thursday morning a number of aircraft flew over Eire. In Dublin, ground defences opened fire. No incidents are reported.—Reutetr.

Canadian Imports Show Large Increase

Ottawa, May 30.

"The great strength of the seaborne power of the Empire" is shown by imports into Canada from overseas countries, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviewing the Canadian import trade.

Imports in the first four months of 1941 reached $402,000,000 compared with $304,000,000 for the same period in 1940. The amount of imports from Empire countries was $91,000,000 compared with $72,000,000.

"Despite difficulties and stress in the United Kingdom, commodities received from the United Kingdom amounted to $39,000,000 compared with $41,000,000, and all were goods for consumption."

Canada's total trade in April was $224,000,000, the largest monthly total in 11 years.—Reuter.

Halifax Discounts Peace Rumours

Washington, May 30.

"You may completely dismiss all rumours of British readiness to make peace" said the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, in a press interview. The Germans, he said, had paid a proportionately heavy price for their success in Greece, and declared that the lessons from that attack would probably deter Hitler from attempting an invasion of Britain.

Night raids of Great Britain would soon become even more costly to the Luftwaffe than at the present time. Lord Halifax said that within a few weeks' time there would be even a more marked improvement in coping with night raiders.—Reuter.

A.P.L. Liners Taken Over By Government

Washington, May 30.

Four liners of the American President Lines, Ltd., wellknown in the Far East, have been taken over by the United States Government as miliary auxiliary vessels.

The vessels are:—The President Jackson, the President Adams, the President Taft, and the President Pierce.

The four liners were built in 1921.—Reuter.

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AGENTS WATSONS

Aim of U.S. Mission to China Explained

Honolulu, May 30.

Mr. Manuel Fox, American member of the China Stabilization Committee, passed through here yesterday by Clipper for Hongkong en route to Chungking.

Mr. Fox said that although the primary purpose of the committee was to bring the Chinese dollar to an even keel, it also may be considered as a practical demonstration of efforts to bring activities of the United States, Britain and China into closer coordination.

The committee, he said, expected to aid materially in expanding China's foreign trade and should be an important factor in China's reconstruction programme.—United Press.

Gen. Starace Dismissed By Mussolini

Rome, May 30.

Lieut.-Gen. Starace, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, who some months ago fell into disgrace with the Duce and was sent to the front line, has now ceased to occupy the post of Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia. According to the Italian news agency, Lieut.-Gen. Enzo Galbisti has been appointed in his place.—Reuter.

U.S. Under-Secretary of Interior Named

Washington, May 29.

President Roosevelt today nominated Mr. John J. Dempesy, former Democratic Congressman, as Under Secretary of Interior, to succeed Alvin J. Wirtz.—Domei.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Opening Quotations, May 29, 1941

REPORT No. 21/1941 for week ending May 30 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated * H'kong $

Stocks	This Thursday Morning May 29, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Last Friday Morning May 23, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing Thursday Highest	Lowest
Banks, Finance Companies										
Central Properties, Ltd.	18.10	18.40	18.10	....	18.00	....	18.30	....	18.10	18.10
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	...	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1.12	....	1.12	....	1.04	....	1.00	....	1.12	1.12
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	...	...	1,315.00	....	..	....	1,312½	....	1,315.00	1,315.00
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	24.00	24½	24½	....	23¾	24.00	24.00	....	24½	23½
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	18.00	18.60	18.20	....	18.20	....	18.40	....	18.30	17.90
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	5.85	5.95	5.85	....	5.75	....	5.75	....	5.95	5.80
Union Mobiliere	..	....	21.00	....	....	....	21.00	....	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	15.50	....	15.60	....	15.50	15.80	15.90	....	15.70	15.40
Insurances										
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	29.00	....	....	....	29	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	200	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	90	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	26.00	....	26.00	....	26.00	....	26.00	....	....	....
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	....	....	407.00	....	....	....	407.00	....	....	....
Lands										
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	200	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.30	....	2.00	....	2.30	....	2.40	2.40
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	9.80	....	9.80	10.10	9.95	....	9.85	9.75
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	300	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	12.00	....	12½	....	12.00	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	12.00	....	12½	....	12.00	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	9.00	....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	13.10	13.30	13.10	....	12.90	....	13.00	....	13.50	12.60
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	F.R.B.	320	....	....	....	162	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport										
Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	11.60	....	11.70	....	11.60	11.70	11.70	....	11.90	11.40
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	25½	25¾	25½	....	25½	25¾	26.00	....	25¾	24½
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	....	430.00	425.00	....	....	430.00	425.00	....	....	....
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	92.00	92½	91½	....	92.00	92½	92½	....	93½	90½
Utilities										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	15	15.30	15.10	....	....	15.60	15.50	....	15.30	15.00
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	....	...	13.10	....	13.30	13.60	13.40	....	13.20	12.80
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	30½	31½	30¾	....	30.00	....	30.00	....	31.00	30.00
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	....	....	40.00	....	....	....	40.00	....	....	....
do. "Bear"	41½	....	41½	....	41¾	42.00	41½	....	41½	41½
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	905.00	....	900.00	....	905.00	....	910.00	905.00
do. "B"	....	....	39.00	....	....	....	39.00	....	39.00	39.00
do. "C"	....	....	39½	....	....	....	40.00	....	39½	39½
Miscellaneous										
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	27.00	....	26.00	....	26.00	....	26.00	....	....	....
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	...	....	16.20	....	....	....	16.20	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	44.00	....	40.00	....	41.00	....	40.00	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	44.00	....	44.00	....	....	45.00	44¾	....	44¾	43½
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	37.00	....	37½	....	37.00	....	37.00	....	37½	37.00
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	....	....	37.00	....	....	....	37.00	....	....	....
Champ de Course: French	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	....
non-French	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	....
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	6.35	6.40	6.35	....	6.45	6.55	6.50	....	6.60	6.15
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	33.00	....	....	....	33.00	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	11	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	28½	28¾	28¾	....	28½	28¾	29.00	....	28¾	27¾
Millington, Ltd.	....	....	....	7	7.00	....	....	....	....	....
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	30.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Paper Industries Ltd.	4.80	....	4.85	....	5.05	5.15	5.05	....	4.90	4.75
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	22½	22¾	22¼	....	22¾	23.00	23.00	....	23.00	22.00
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	2.25	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	....	....	12½	....	....	....	12½	....	13.00	13.00
Bonds and Preferences										
American-Asiatic Underwriters Cum. Pref. 8%	....	....	100	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	....	....	....	120	....	....	....	120	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	180.00	180	....	....	180.00	180.00	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	132	132½	132	....	132.00	....	132.00	....	132½	132.00
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	....	....	....	73	....	....	....	73	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	....	....	13.70	....	....	....	13.70	....	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref.	....	....	13.70	....	....	....	13.70	....	....	....
Cottons										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	33½	34.00	34.00	....	34¾	35.00	34¾	....	34½	33.00
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	....	7.50	7.50	....	....	....	7.60	....	7.50	7.40
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	....	....	265	....	....	....	265.00	....	....	....
Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	4.95	5.10	5.00	....	4.95	....	5.05	....	5.05	4.95
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	....	....	90.00	....	....	....	90.00	....	....	....
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	....	....	70.00	....	....	....	70.00	....	....	....
Plantations										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	....	....	52.00	....	....	....	52.00	....	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	15.60	16.00	15.80	....	16.50	16.70	16.70	....	16.20	15.60
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	33½	33¾	33½	....	35.00	35¾	35½	....	34½	32½
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	6.50	....	....	....
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	1.28	....	1.28	....	1.26	1.30	1.30	....	1.30	1.26
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	6.10	....	6.10	....	....	....	....	6.70	6.20	6.00
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.00	....	2.00	....	....	2.10	2.10	....	2.00	2.00
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.73	....	0.75	....	0.70	....	0.70	....	0.76	0.73
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	6.00	....	6.05	....	6.00	6.10	6.00	....	6.05	6.00
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	8.75	....	8.75	....	....	....	8.75	....	....	....
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	62.00	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	....	3.95	3.95	....	....	4.00	3.95	....	....	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	....	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	4.00	....	4.00	....	....	....	4	....	4.00	3.95
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	1.90	....	1.92	....	2.00	2.15	2.05	....	1.92	1.86
Langkat	23¾	24½	23¾	....	24½	25.00	25.00	....	24½	23½
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.30	....	....	....	2.30	....	....	....
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	1.12	....	1.10	....	1.08	....	1.10	....	....	....
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1.04	....	1.18	....	1.06	....	1.18	....	....	....
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	9.50	9.90	9.70	....	....	....	9.90	....	9.85	9.50
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.50	....	1.54	....	1.52	....	1.54	....	....	....
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	1.10	....	1.10	....	1.08	....	1.12	....	1.10	1.10
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1.50	....	1.54	....	1.52	....	1.54	....	....	....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	....	10½	9.25	....	....	....	9.25	....	....	....
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	0.71	0.76	0.76	....	0.74	0.76	0.76	....	0.75	0.73
S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	....	....	44	....	....	....	44	....	....	....
Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	....	....	70	....	....	....	70	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	3.82½	....	3.90	....	....	....	3.95	....	....	....
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	....	2.60	2.60	....	....	2.60	2.60	....	....	....
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	30	....	....	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	1.80	....	....	....	1.80	....	....	....
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	8.20	....	....	....	8.20	....	....	....
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	....	50½	....	....	....	50½	....	....
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	2.80	....	2.80	....	2.75	....	2.80	....	....	....
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.32	1.36	1.32	....	1.32	1.34	1.34	....	1.34	1.30
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	19.00	....	....	20¼	20.00	....	19.40	18.70

Stocks	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1940 Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1941 Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported 1940	29-5-41
Banks, Finance Companies														
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. $1.50 (Mkg $3.50 a/c 1940)	28-2-41	25½ May	12 May	22 Jan	17.00 Feb	1,600	100	138,950	31,450
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. 6% (Mkg. 12% a/c 1940)	10-3-41	12 Mar	12 Mar	....	....			500	
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.07½ a/c 1940	15-3-41	3.60 Jan	65 May	1.60 Jan	0.90 Feb	10,100	6,000	1,511,910	166,600
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Fin. £2-10-0 (Mkg. £5-0-0 Less I/T a/c 1940)	26-2-41	1,520 Apr	975 June	1,415 Feb	1,312½ May	35	6	560	161
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	525,000	T10	Mar.	Fin. $3.25 (Mkg. $5.00 a/c 1940-41)	12-5-41	39¼ May	8.60 May	32 Jan	18.00 Feb	122,200	12,025	5,683,798	2,481,808
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	700,000	350,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg $4.00 a/c 1940)	7-2-41	41½ May	10.40 May	49½ Jan	15.40 Feb	16,215	9,024	3,037,502	1,527,875
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	4,000,000	925,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $1.25 a/c 1941	26-5-41	8.50 May	3.00 May	8.00 Jan	4.75 Feb	37,100	10,500	4,426,063	3,333,300
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	6% a/c 1940	5-5-41	....	....	21.00 May	21.00 May	....		....	210
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Fin. $2.25 (Mkg. $3.25 a/c 1940-41)	12-5-41	24½ Apr	7.05 June	22 Jan	13.20 Feb	12,500	10,000	4,901,308	2,192,255
Insurances														
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, a/c 1939	8-6-40	26 Sept	5 Jan	....	....	....	....	7,431	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	*U.S. $5	Dec.	Div. 10% = G $0.50, 1938	11-9-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1938	10-5-39	....	....	....	....	....	....		
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	933,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1939)	18-5-34	19.70 May	8.90 Jan	31½ Jan	19 Feb	....	....	1,024,876	23,841
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Int. 12/6 a/c 1940	15-11-40	520 Apr	345 July	440.00 Apr	400.00 Jan	40	....	1,279	578
Lands														
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. $8.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/c 1940-41)	4-4-41	200 Jan	200 Jan	175 Mar	175 Mar	..	....	100	23
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1939)	5-5-34	5.10 Feb	1.70 Nov	2.40 May	2 Jan	2,000	1,000	38,150	18,450
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	890,000	$10	Dec.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1941	10-5-41	10.90 Jan	6.30 Oct	10.50 Jan	8.00 Feb	22,562	1,700	3,471,916	813,459
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Int. $15.00 a/c 1941	29-5-41	275 Feb	275 Feb	....	....	....	....	605	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	} 500,000	39,800	T10	Sept	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	10-12-40	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	13.00 Feb	12 Mar	{	....	119,666	1,000
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	10-12-40								
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	$7	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.60 a/c 1939 (Final Nil) (Nil 1939-40)	23-12-38	10.00 Nov	7.50 Oct	6.00 Jan	6.00 Feb	....	....	45,500	5,000
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,386,800	2,386,800	($7) T5	Dec.	Div. 6% a/c 1940	22-4-41	20¾ Feb	8.80 May	15.80 Jan	10.50 Feb	27,200	34,200	4,007,822	1,471,628
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Int. F.R.B. $2.00 a/c 1941	16-5-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport														
Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	3,000,000	$10	Dec.	....	....			12.80 May	10.80 Apr	73,700	84,600		1,273,040
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1939-40)	16-12-40	75 May	19.10 June	38½ Jan	23¾ May	78,467	38,800	7,454,687	2,310,411
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. $33.00 (Mkg. $50.00 a/c 1940)	19-3-41	560 May	267 Jan	475 Feb	425.00 May	....		8,947	1,589
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	478,720	T10	Mar.	2nd Int. $5.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/c 1940-41)	31-3-41	272 Apr	38 July	118½ Apr	78.00 Feb	73,608	53,390	2,960,262	2,198,098
Utilities														
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.26 a/c 1938) (Nil 1939)	20-4-39	37 May	15 June	22½ Jan	13.30 Feb	3,300	1,900	844,224	175,255
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	700,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 a/c 1940	4-4-41	37 May	12.30 Jan	21½ Jan	12.80 May	6,345	1,635	631,429	177,241
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.75 a/c 1940	15-1-41	55 May	23 Jan	43½ Jan	29½ May	2,550	1,200	1,634,952	151,296
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	} 700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 2% a/c 1940 Coupon 58	29-4-41	54 Apr	41½ Oct	45 Jan	39.00 Feb	....	....	13,829	2,680
do. "Bear"							69½ May	40 June	51 Jan	41½ May	3,600	500	328,610	61,740
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 26/- (Mkg. 31/2 a/c 1940)	27-3-41	1,250 May	797 Aug	910.00 May	750 Mar	107	35	1,160	924
do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 10.8d (Mkg. 1/1.9 a/c 1940)	27-3-41	46 Feb	32½ Jan	40 May	30 Mar	1,071	500	1,980	3,012
do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 1/1.2 (Mkg. 1/3.6 a/c 1940)	27-3-41	50 Mar	32½ Jan	42 May	30 Mar	1,000	950	8,815	2,684
Miscellaneous														
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $6.00 a/c 1940)	19-3-41	24 Dec	16 Jan	26½ Mar	25 Feb	....	....	11,255	6,710
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $2.50 on record 31/12/40	10-3-41	24 May	15.50 Oct	16.20 Feb	16.00 Apr	....	....	5,245	265
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940	12-11-40	38 Apr	18 Jan	40 Mar	40 Mar	....	....	13,928	100
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Div. $6.50 a/c 1940-41	16-5-41	81 May	30 May	61.00 Jan	41½ Feb	5,100	7,300	744,234	510,726
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 9d. a/c 1939-40	1-4-41	84 May	35½ Oct	57 Jan	36.00 May	400	600	158,146	45,300
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1939)	15-1-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $2.50 a/c 1940	8-4-41	44 May	35 Aug	37 Feb	35.00 May	....	....	5,432	260
Champ de Course: French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
non-French	....	....	....	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	15 Sept	15 Sept	....	....	....	....	30	
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	4,000,000	1,400,000	$5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	22-4-41	8.25 Dec	6.50 Nov	9.50 Jan	6.15 May	8,775	45,900	1,774,305	2,546,070
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1938-39 Nil)	30-5-35	34 Aug	25 Feb	....	....	....	....	1,532	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. Hk. $0.25 a/c 1940	16-4-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	In. $0.50 a/c 1940-41	19-2-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	500,000	$5	Dec.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg $7.00 a/c 1940)	24-3-41	55 May	17.10 June	36½ Jan	24½ Apr	....	....	3,900,210	....
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.60 (Mkg. $0.80 a/c 1940)	6-5-41	8.00 Mar	6.00 Sept	6.00 Mar	6.00 Mar	42,500	36,700	2,095	2,413,553
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	10,000	9,970	$50	Mar.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. $1.00 a/c 1939	26-6-40	....	....						
Paper Industries Ltd.	5,000,000	1,320,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $0.25 a/c 1941	Pending	....	....	5.50 Mar	4.20 Apr	72,510	33,000	....	1,411,700
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	860,039	T2.50	Dec.	Fin. $1.20 (Mkg. $2.40 a/c 1940)	21-4-41	34 May	8.60 Jan	30½ Apr	18.60 Apr	63,841	94,428	9,922,252	4,383,365
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 15% a/c 1940	1-5-41	435 Apr	1.90 Jan	2.50 April	2.25 Feb	....	....	20,478	5,265
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, a/c 1933 (Nil 1939)	27-5-34	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	14.40 Jan	9.00 Jan	....	300	32,325	30,300
Bonds and Preferences														
American-Asiatic Underwriters Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% for ½ year ended 30 June 1940	29-6-40	120 Sept	85 Apr	100.00 May	100.00 May	....	....	262	107
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-41	31-3-41	115 Aug	75 Feb	...		....	....	320	75
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1939	30-4-40	15 July	15 July	13¾ May	13¾ May	....	....	950	
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1938	30-12-33	2.00 Dec	2.00 Dec	....	....	....	....	150	86
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	10,000	9,000	T100	May	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1939	2-5-40	160 May	160 May	180.00 Feb	180.00 Feb	....	....	221	
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd qr. Div. Tls. 1.50(Mkg. Tls. 3.00 a/c 1941)	1-4-41	133½ Sept	120 May	134½ Jan	128 Feb	727	440	38,630	11,542
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Fin. 3½% (Mkg. 7% a/c 1940)	28-3-41	....	....	61½ Mar	59.00 Apr	....	....	....	39
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40	15 May	13½ Apr	13.70 Mar	13.70 Mar	150	....	2,400	450
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼ = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40	14.20 Sept	13.50 Oct	13.70 May	13½ Feb	....	....	7,340	2,070
Cottons														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,687,500	T5	Dec.	Fin. $4.50 (Mkg. $6.00 a/c 1940)	7-5-41	82 May	27 July	53 Jan	33.00 May	36,453	35,668	6,433,028	3,155,209
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	1,440,600	$5	Dec.	Fin. $0.75 a/c 1940	28-3-41	9.80 Oct	6.10 Oct	10.30 Jan	5.40 May	9,200	4,050	2,565,275	1,623,086
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Fin. $7.50 (Mkg. $15.00 a/c 1940-41)	30-5-41	244 May	154 Oct	265 May	185 Feb	50		7,859	6,127
Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	$5	Mar.	....	....	7.35 Dec	6.60 Dec	7.35 Jan	4.75 April	19,625	11,500	684,455	917,633
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	400,000	255,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/c 1940	12-3-41	83½ Dec	80 Aug	105 Feb	90.00 Jan	....	....	170	556
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Int. $15.00 a/c 1940	25-11-40	75 Aug	47 Jan	70.00 Jan	70.00 Jan	....	....	5,150	200
Plantations														
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls..9)£1	Sept.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. $8.00 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	61 May	35 June	52 Mar	47¾ Mar	....	....	24,694	2,080
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $1.50 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1940)	28-5-41	34 Feb	8.80 July	25.00 Jan	15.60 May	4,600	4,200	661,660	306,020
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $3.00 a/c 1940	23-7-40	61 May	18.20 June	49½ Jan	30¾ Feb	27,780	51,580	1,579,801	877,624
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Fin. $1.20 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	7.20 Jan	5.05 April			50,464	4,933
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1940)	7-5-41	2.90 Feb	81 May	1.70 Jan	1.20 Feb	10,000	6,000	1,240,646	136,450
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	15 Feb	6.00 May	8.20 Jan	5.50 Feb	....	3,100	180,980	41,370
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	25-3-41	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	3.05 Jan	1.98 Apr	10,000	3,000	1,379,647	165,051
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1939-40	1-10-40	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	0.95 Jan	0.70 Feb	..	24,000	4,860,615	353,400
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.53 (Mkg. $1.23 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	8.20 Jan	5.90 Feb	5,000	3,100	506,585	48,760
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.80 a/c 1940)	30-4-41	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	12 Jan	8.75 May	....	....	163,681	10,300
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.75 a/c 1940)	14-5-41	7.70 Feb	2.15 June	4.70 Jan	3.90 Feb	....	....	935,271	135,450
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1939)	21-3-38	40 May	18.00 July	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	3,300	816
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. $0.20 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	5.80 Jan	3.90 Feb	2,060	1,060	573,445	65,370
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	Pending	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	3.45 Jan	1.86 May	16,000	4,000	4,340,580	737,200
Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Int. Guilders 0.14. Fin. Guilders 0.18 a/c 1939	14-5-40	47½ May	12.50 July	37 Jan	21½ Feb	17,125	24,910	1,854,788	954,686
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Int. $0.15 a/c 1940-41	27-2-41	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	3.15 Jan	2.30 May	....	....	756,251	57,550
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.28 a/c 1939-40)	19-3-41	3 Feb	0.90 May	1.44 Jan	1.10 May	....	....	336,006	8,000
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,250,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22 a/c 1940)	17-4-41	2.60 Feb	0.81 July	1.50 Jan	1.04 Feb	....	....	2,072,462	119,393
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.60 a/c 1939-40)	17-12-40	16.30 May	6.20 July	13.20 Jan	8.00 Feb	2,000	7,200	2,058,224	344,432
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.35 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	3.55 May	1.28 June	2 Jan	1.36 Feb	1,500	....	1,003,635	141,100
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1940)	8-4-41	3.10 Feb	0.85 May	1.54 Jan	1.10 April	....	1,000	712,995	78,300
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940-41	30-1-41	3.60 May	0.99 July	1.96 Jan	1.28 Feb	19,000	....	2,983,168	360,360
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.20 a/c 1939-40)	24-1-41	18½ Feb	6.55 June	13.20 Jan	9.25 Apr	....	....	151,420	19,835
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.13 a/c 1940)	25-4-41	1.78 Jan	0.62 June	1.02 Jan	0.70 Feb	3,000	5,000	5,702,787	364,000
S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $6.00 (Mkg. $7.00 a/c 1940) }	14-5-41	55.00 Mar	35 Aug	50.00 Mar	50.00 Mar	....	....	6,173	1,000
Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.			70 Aug	30 Jan	70.00 May	70.00 May	150	....	1,014	150
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Int. $0.12 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	10.50 Feb	2.90 July	5.70 Jan	3.90 May	4,000	....	437,580	36,110
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1939	17-5-40	4.95 Feb	1.52 July	2.90 Jan	2.52½ Feb	3,000	....	304,657	21,000
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $4.00 a/c 1940	16-4-41	48 Mar	21.00 Aug	40 Jan	34 Mar	200	....	43,069	1,786
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1940	21-3-41	4.25 Feb	1.50 June	2.45 Jan	1.78 May	....	....	118,040	25,100
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940-41	6-11-40	14.40 Feb	5.40 May	8.70 Jan	6.50 Feb	....	....	187,174	12,140
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T8.50)£1	June	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	89 Mar	49 June	60.00 Jan	40.00 Feb	....	....	15,910	1,890
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Int. $0.20 a/c 1940-41	21-1-41	6.05 May	2.25 May	4.20 Jan	2.30 Feb	5,000	....	1,935,110	204,920
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940-41	30-1-41	3.05 May	0.98 July	1.96 Jan	1.20 Feb	11,000	7,000	7,404,445	908,611
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $1.40 (Mkg. $2.90 a/c 1940)	Pending	43½ Feb	12.00 July	29¼ Jan	18.20 Feb	18,100	5,250	652,723	307,575

Rubber Output Statistics

COMPANY	Agents	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year. Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1941	Output for month of March 1941 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including Mar. 1941) (lbs.)*
Alma	W	881,119	30-9-40	627,759	695,800	45,700	322,220 (6)
Anglo-Dutch	W	2,262,797	31-12-40	1,748,686	—	163,801	485,452 (3)
Anglo-Java	W	2,927,288	31-12-40	3,918,679	—	341,052	991,850 (3)
Ayer Tawah	G	469,229	30-9-40	600,000	746,000	48,000	341,000 (6)
Batu Anam	W	134,266	31-12-40	489,799	533,400	42,241	126,569 (3)
Bute	B	494,682	31-12-40	644,052	795,500	49,000	178,710 (3)
Chemor United	W	133,819	31-12-40	611,667	360,600	42,800	147,177 (3)
Cheng	W	147,054	30-6-40	260,531	359,000	27,636	297,989 (9)
Consolidated (1941)	B	562,844	31-12-40	1,098,732	1,483,200	109,379	325,109 (3)
Dominion	B	279,720	31-12-40	627,049	808,000	54,638	183,627 (3)
Gula-Kalumpong	—	£,665,000	—	—	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	W	909,249	31-12-40	882,051	—	82,011	249,560 (3)
Kapayang	W	206,993	31-12-40	165,941	189,300	15,407	47,011 (3)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	B	481,410	30-6-40	594,484	917,900	58,823	637,407 (9)
Kroewoek	W	307,692	31-12-40	1,215,606	—	93,482	313,942 (3)
Langkat	M	2,552,448	31-10-40	1,247,500	1,695,361	116,000	633,000 (5)
Padang	B	699,301	30-4-40	291,700	450,500	26,800	366,700 (11)
Permata	F	317,219	31-10-40	100,285	—	9,080	55,756 (5)
Repah	W	188,811	31-12-40	521,055	628,600	42,269	133,182 (3)
Rubber Trust	W	1,513,287	30-9-40	1,609,656	146,400	189,817	1,254,658 (6)
Samagaga	W	141,399	30-9-40	467,080	555,700	30,580	243,870 (6)
Semambu	W	125,874	31-12-40	361,594	510,100	34,540	100,324 (3)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. Pref.	W	206,913	31-1-41	575,600	—	43,000	93,500 (2)
Shanghai Kedah	B	419,580	30-9-40	726,547	977,997	65,296	487,160 (6)
S'hai Kelantan (1935)	T	195,804	31-12-40	309,543	372,025	34,854	94,829 (3)
Shanghai Maaly {Ord. Pref.	W	802,517	31-12-40	569,301	739,000	35,902	130,254 (3)
Shanghai Pahang	B	329,930	30-6-40	414,573	632,000	38,566	400,197 (9)
Shanghai Seremban	W	454,545	31-12-40	232,008	309,000	15,162	50,289 (3)
Shanghai Sumatra	M	538,154	31-10-40	676,595	920,249	66,812	341,203 (5)
Sua-Manggis	W	377,622	31-12-40	197,440	259,100	14,700	69,100 (3)
Sungala	G	252,000	31-3-41	415,900	472,000	32,500	415,900 (12)
Sungei Duri	B	475,524	30-6-40	477,000	695,400	43,400	443,400 (9)
Tanah Merah (1916)	B	1,818,182	31-3-41	1,102,500	1,348,585	91,500	1,102,500 (12)
Tebong	W	559,441	31-1-41	1,260,076	1,458,900	95,363	204,498 (2)
Ziangbe	W	1,440,619	31-12-40	1,481,349	—	154,323	452,604 (3)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals
B—A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road
F—Frost, Bland & Co., Ltd., 190 Kiukiang Road
G—Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M—George McBain, 1 The Bund
T—Turner, Sturrock & Brown, 9 Av. Edward VII
W—J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 49 Szechuen Road

Rubber Prices

May	24th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
London Spot (Buyers)	13.1/2d	—	13.1/4d	13.1/4d	13.9/32d	—
June	13.1/2d	—	13.1/8d	13.1/8d	13.3/16d	—
July	13.1/2d	—	13.1/8d	13.1/8d	13.3/16d	—
August	13.3/8d	—	13.1/8d	13.1/8d	13.3/16d	—
September	13.3/8d	—	13.1/8d	13.1/8d	13.3/16d	—
Oct./Dec.	13.3/8d	—	13.1/8d	13.1/8d	13.3/16d	—
Market	Steady	—	Steady	Very, steady	Steady	—
Singapore Spot	39¾	40½	40¼	39⅞	40¼	—
July/Sept.	38½	39	38⅞	38½	39	—
Oct./Dec.	36¾	37	36⅞	36¾	37½	—
Market	Firm	Firm	Quiet	Dull, steady	Steady	—
New York						
May	23.30	22.95	22.55	Unq.	22.40	—
July	23.08	22.70	22.55	22.52	22.15	—
September	22.68	22.40	22.25	22.22	21.55	—
December	22.20	21.95	21.70	21.69	21.50	—
January	22.15	21.85	21.65	21.64	21.10	—
March	21.75	21.50	21.40	21.25	Unq.	—

Debentures

			Opening Prices May 29th, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Last Done Price	Date	Business Done 1941 High	Low	Total amount of sales Jan. 1—May 29 1941
S'hai Mun. Council	6% 1926 (10/30)	Tls.	96	..	97	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	97	19-5-41	97	90	177,400
,, ,, ,,	5% 1934 (10/30)	$	82	..	..	..	$10,404,700	do.	78½	2-5-41	78½	76	1,222,900
,, ,, ,,	5½% 1936 (10)	,,	90	..	..	..	$5,000,000	do.	85	1-5-41	86	85	194,200
,, ,, ,,	5% 1937 (10/30)	,,	82	..	81	..	$9,000,000	do.	81	26-5-41	81	78	19,900
,, ,, ,,	6% 1940 (1/10)	,,	95	..	97	..	$16,000,000	do.	97	22-5-41	97	90½	2,508,300
French Mun. Council	5½% 1914 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	..	77	151,500	do.	91	28-2-39	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	5½% 1916 (,,)	,,	..	..	..	77	125,300	do.	91¾	9-2-39	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	8% 1921 (,,)	,,	..	..	91½	..	1,366,700	do.	91½	25-4-41	91½	91½	42,700
,, ,, ,,	6% 1923 (,,)	,,	..	..	89	..	618,000	May-Nov.	89	25-4-41	89	89	40,000
,, ,, ,,	7% 1924 (,,)	,,	..	..	91½	..	631,100	Mar-Sept.	90	25-4-41	90	90	29,200
,, ,, ,,	6½% 1925 (20/30)	,,	..	90	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	89½	5-12-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	6½% 1926 (,,)	,,	..	90	89½	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July	89½	5-12-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	6% 1930 (10/25)	,,	..	..	89	..	1,760,000	Apr.-Oct.	89	16-12-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	6% 1931 (,,)	,,	..	..	88	..	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	13-3-41	90	88	1,100
,, ,, ,,	6% 1933 (10/30)	,,	..	..	..	89	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	5-5-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	5% 1934 (,,)	$	..	..	70	..	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	70	16-1-41	70	70	10,000
,, ,, ,,	6% 1936 (10/15)	,,	..	..	87	..	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	87	20-12-40	—	—	—
American Club	4% 1939 (13)p	,,	..	..	..	51	$1,040,230	June-Dec.	50	28-4-41	} 50	40	28,830
,, ,,	4% 1939 (14)p	,,	..	..	..	51	—	do.	50	28-4-41			
Anglo-French Land	6% 1931 (10/20)	Tls.	..	..	..	94	1,000,000	do.	92	27-2-41	92	91	800
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c	,,	..	..	50	..	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	50	13-5-41	} 50	50	2,500
,, ,,	6% 1930 (10/30)r	,,	..	..	50	..	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	50	13-5-41			
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20)	,,	88	..	..	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	84	13-5-41	84	80	248,300
,, ,, ,,	6% 1932 (10/20)	,,	88	..	87	..	1,000,000	do.	87	26-5-41	87	80	83,000
,, ,, ,,	6% 1933 (,,)	$	88	..	..	..	$1,500,000	do.	84	9-5-41	84	80	141,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10)	,,	95	..	92½	..	$18,000,000	do.	92½	12-5-41	92½	90½	1,238,000
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20)	Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-34	—	—	—
City Loan	7% 1932 (20)	$	..	..	..	60	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	60	18-2-41	60	60	1,000
,, ,,	7% 1934 (12)	,,	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20)	Tls.	..	..	..	80	350,000	June-Dec.	93	5-7-37	—	—	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl)	,,	54	..	..	..	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Fonciere et Immob.	{6% 1930 (10/15)	,,	..	..	..	95	1,984,000	do.	94	29-10-40	} —	—	—
	{6% 1933 (10/15)	,,	..	..	..	94	1,730,000	do.	94	29-10-40			
Fonciere et Immob.	6% 1934 (,,)	$	..	..	..	94	$1,925,000	do.	94	29-10-40	—	—	—
French Club	7%	Tls	..	..	..	60	500,000	do.	82	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust	6% 1930 (10/25)	,,	..	..	..	99½	1,951,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40	} —	—	—
,, ,, ,,	6% 1931 (,,)	,,	..	..	..	99½	963,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40			
Metropolitan Land	6% 1933 (10/20)	$	80	..	81	..	$1,873,700	30/6-31/12	81	16-5-41	81	80	31,000
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25)	,,	..	..	..	90	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	18-11-40	—	—	—
Shanghai Land Invest.	6% 1926 (20/30)	Tls.	94	..	..	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	12-4-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	6% 1929 (27)	,,	80	..	..	..	500,000	do.	—	—	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	5% 1930 (15)	,,	94	..	..	..	5,000,000	May-Nov.	76	15-4-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	6% 1931 (10/20)	,,	94	..	..	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	94	11-11-40	—	—	—
,, ,, ,,	5% 1934 (5/40)	,,	80	..	..	..	$3,570,000	Apr.-Oct.	74	3-10-41	—	—	—
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40)	,,	92	..	92	..	$88,000,000	16/2-10/8	92	29-5-41	92½	88½	2,566,500
Telephone Co. "A"	6% 1932 (10/25)r	Tls.	..	..	98	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/18	98	20-5-41	98½	94	141,500
,, ,, "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)c	$	..	..	98	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	98	20-5-41	} 98	94	307,300
,, ,, "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)r	,,	..	..	98	..		1/2-1/8	98	20-5-41			
,, ,, "C"	6% 1937 (20)	,,	..	..	98	..	$4,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	—	—
Tientsin Land Invest.	7% 1929 (12/22)	Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,446,600	June-Dec.	103	22,12-33	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks	6% 1932 (10/30)	,,	94	..	..	..	2,800,000	do.	92	10-2-41	92	91	3,000
,, ,,	5½% 1937 (,,)	$	87	..	..	..	$2,000,000	do.	83	7-1-41	83	83	1,000
,, ,,	5% 1937 (,,)	,,	79	—	..	..	$725,000	do.	77	5-9-40	—	—	—
Wing On Co. (S'hai)	7% 1936 (10)	,,	92	..	92	..	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	92	23-4-41	92	92	2,000

TO-DAY EXCHANGES: { Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing May 29th, 1941 (noon) London £1 at Exch. 3-15/16 = Sh. $72.45 New York $1.00 (U.S. Currency) at Exch. 5-13/32 = Sh. $18.50

COMPANY	Address	Date of Meeting	Transfer Books Closed From	To	Dividend
Land Debs. 5% 1930	100 Jinkee Road	—	18-5-41	31-5-41	—
Kroewoek	49 Szechuan Road	3-6-41	22-5-41	3-6-41	Fin. $0.15
Asia Navigation	2 French Bund	2-6-41	26-5-41	2-6-41	—
Paper Industries	2 French Bund	—	30-5-41	9-6-41	Int. $0.25
Ziangbe	49 Szechuan Road	16-6-41	—	—	Fin. $1.40

Share Report

Share Market Report.—(Up to Thursday). In the four business days of the present week, the turnover has been small, amounting to 16 millions as against 22 millions for the previous week. The market has been very quiet, with easiness in evidence most of the time, the daily average price of industrials being down .52 and that of rubbers 4.77.

The turnover in the industrial section has declined from 19½ millions to 13½ millions, while in the rubber section there has been an increase of some half million, Anglo-Java alone taking more than half of the business.

Wheelock has again attracted the largest turnover, almost five millions, and has held fairly steady in price. Explorations also came in for a deal of attention, taking over two millions. The following list gives the volume of business done in the more popular issues:—

	Shares	$
Wheelock	53,390	4,885,200
Explorations	94,428	2,125,800
Anglo-Java	51,580	1,719,900
Ewo Mills	35,668	1,202,900
Metals	36,700	1,040,900
Dockyards	38,800	987,600
Asia Navigation	84,600	978,700

Debentures.—The debenture market has been quiet, the following having been transacted:—

$42,100	Power 5½% 1933	@ 92/92½
$ 4,800	S.M.C. 5% 1937	@ 81
$ 2,400	Cathay Land 6% 1932	@ 87
$ 300	Anglo French Land 6% 1931	@ 92

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*May 16th*	*May 23rd*	*May 29th*
Industrials	$31,789,600	$19,672,500	$13,473,400
Rubbers	3,880,700	2,179,300	2,646,700
Debentures	215,600	374,800	49,600
	$35,885,900	$22,226,600	$16,169,700

Chinese Government External Bonds and Railway Loans:—

The following are the latest quotations:—

		London Middle Prices May 23rd	May 29th
Chin. Govt. 4½ per cent	Gold $ Bonds 1898	Nothing Received	Nothing Received
,, ,, 4½ ,,	Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue		
,, ,, 8 ,,	Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Honan Railway Bonds 1905		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds		
,, ,, 5 ,,	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908		
,, ,, 5 ,,	,, ,, ,, ,, 1910		

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

The N.O.B.S. :

Juniors Enthusiastic

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Last Sunday you published an official letter setting out the organization of the Noble Order of British Spitfires, and as my name was given as being "in charge" of the Junior Section, I should like to say a few words about the progress of N.O.B.S. among the young people of Shanghai.

Membership of the Junior Section is for those under the age of seventeen and the fee of Ch.$5 includes the Special Junior Section badge and booklet. In order to encourage members to bring in recruits there is a system of promotion in the Order and promotion to higher ranks is indicated by bars which are attached, when earned, to the membership badge. For securing ten recruits the member is promoted to the rank of "Pilot" and is entitled to wear a Red Bar. For fifty recruits the rank is "Flight Commander" with a White Bar. Seventy-five recruits brings the addition of a Blue Bar. 100 brings Gold Wings, and 250 the rank of "Air Marshal" With Gold Wings and Bar.

The Rules for this Junior Section were drawn up by a Committee of three boys of different nationalities, all under the age of fifteen, and include penalties, which most boys insist are half the fun. The fines are optional, but the alternative is loss of promotion, and this is as it should be for swearing or bullying! When fines are paid a receipt is immediately given in the form of a cancelled stamp obtained from a "Section Leader," who is distinguished by a single blue bar under his badge, and who has been entrusted with supplies which he will account for to the Treasurer of the Order.

The members of the British Scout and Guide organizations as well as their friends in the schools are showing a great deal of enthusiasm and I appeal to all parents to encourage this interest in their children so that the movement may increase to its utmost capacity and British War Funds benefit very considerably thereby.

I would also like to say a few words about our song "For Freedom." We were fortunate in having this song specially written for and dedicated to the Junior Section of the N.O.B.S. The music, which is based on the melody of an old song, is lively and has a rousing chorus. Through the kindness of the leader and pianist of the French Club Orchestra, who made the musical arrangement, and of the Willow Pattern Press, who printed the music with a most attractive cover, the song is now on sale at the music shops. Since the first 500 copies have been donated to us gratis, all proceeds from the sale of the song will go to the Spitfire Fund or to some approved Fund for ever and ever.

An excellent gramophone record, sung by W. T. Fulstow, accompanied at the piano by Mr. L. H. Barton, has been made by Electrical and Musical Industries Ld., and is on sale at the music shops, and records have been supplied to Radio Stations XCDN, XMHA and XMHC, so that these broadcasting stations may be in a position to play the song on request. The Palace Hotel Ochestra has also included the song in its repertoire.

I shall be glad to supply full information regarding the Junior Section of the N.O.B.S. and shall appreciate the co-operation of all British subjects, Allies and friends in helping to spread this movement among the youth of Shanghai.

A. H. GORDON
c/o Wheelock & Co.,
2 French Bund
Telephone No. 82090

Shanghai, May 30.

S.A.T.A. Competition :

And Return of Entries

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some time ago you published the rules of a contest for a stamp design held by the SATA, (Shanghai Anti-Tubercular Association). My boy, who is working in a commercial art studio, eagerly seized the opportunity of showing his capacity, and incidentally hoped to get a little pocket-money: he spent many an evening in developing his ideas, instead of going out as usual with his friends, and produced, (if you will excuse a proud father) some really excellent designs: but just as he was going to send them off a friend warned him that the Society was in the habit of keeping all the sketches entered, whether they had got a prize or not.

On enquiring at the source, the same amazing information was given: I think this way of handling the contest is most unfair and objectionable: not content with getting for a hundred dollars a stamp design which, if bought from an artist, would cost more, here is a benevolent association who snatches into the bargain a number of sketches, some of which undoubtedly hold good market value....

Even if the rejected sketches are worthless, the author holds a right on that which has cost him time and money for the materials; besides, his sketches are of value to him inasmuch as they are examples of his ability, that may be shown to prospective customers, and sometimes made to other schemes, with slight alterations. Therefore the SATA should return them, after having exhibited them to show the results of the contest,—whenever the author has enclosed return postage, or sends to collect his entry at the appointed time.

Commercial enterprises very often show no scruples in taking advantage of young, inexperienced artists who are trying to find their way: you must have noticed a recent advertisement calling for samples of artistical ability, and frankly stating that they would not be returned....But surely one might expect a different mentality in a public body, that must number many cultured people among its members? You understand that I am not writing on behalf of my boy's case, but in defence of all young artists, for whom times are presently particularly hard.

A BOHEMIAN.

Shanghai, May 30.

Key Money Racket :

Some Examples

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—While sympathizing with DISGUSTED, I consider that the key money demanded from him is but a flea-bite compared to what I have been asked. Following are the figures:—

Unfurnished house on Avenue Joffre near Route Mayen $900 per month. One year's rent in advance. Key money $20,000. No name of owner or Agent was given unless I would definitely decide to rent the premises.

A two-room Apartment, unfurnished, near Avenue Dubail $4,000.

One-room Apartment Avenue du Roi Albert $3,000 for furniture, consisting of a few pieces of second-hand stuff worth about $150 (maximum estimate).

Replied to an advertisement of a newly set up house agent for a flat. Terms:—Half month's rent down in cash, before he would even let me know the location of the flat in question. Although I was perfectly willing to sign his typewritten form, demanding one month's rent as commission should I take the flat, he resolutely refused to let me know where the flat was situated so that I could view it before deciding, unless I paid the cash demanded.

These are but a few examples of my actual experiences, but suffice to show how this rent racket has been amplified by unscrupulous persons.

It is very convenient to blame a Chinese landlord when refusing to give a receipt for the key money, although these latter are also members of the Shark Co.

It is said that key money is not allowed in the Concession, but experience has proved this to be otherwise.

ALSO DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, May 29.

An M.G.M. Film :

"The Chocolate Soldier"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The news that M.G.M. will film "The Chocolate Soldier" brings back memories of the heart-tugging melodies of Franz Lehar, Leo Fall and Lionel Monckton. These are "Gypsy Love," "Count of Luxemburg, "Quaker Girl," etc.

One cannot imagine anything more fascinating than Deanna Durbin in "Our Miss Gibbs," unless it is Irene Dunne in "Miss Hook of Holland."

J. C. DE B.

Shanghai, May 30.

French Steamer Sunk

Vichy, May 30.

The French cod fishing vessel Notre Dame du Chapelet was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine while en route to Newfoundland fishing banks, it was announced here yesterday. Three survivors were landed at Lorient and five others on the Portuguese island of Grande Berlanga. The total crew was 37 men.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

12.00 Mid-day Concert including songs by Peter Dawson and Alfred Piccaver.
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in Hindustani
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Music of the Ballet
2.30 Songs from Shows
3.30 Rag Time
4.30 Chinese Programme
5.00 Professor Chao Mei-pa's Musical Programme
7.00 Greek Programme
7.30 News in French
7.45 Light Music
8.00 **Relay of B.B.C. News and Talk (Conditions Permitting)**
8.30 Star Discs—Bing Crosby and the Mills Brothers. The Four King Sisters. The Cavendish Three, and Dorothy Lamour
9.00 **News in English followed by B.B.C. Programme and Local Announcements**
9.20 "South Africa will see it through" Talk by John Harford
9.30 Violin Solos
9.45 "An unusual young man," Short Story by Rupert Brooke
10.00 "Music à la Carte"—Request Programmes conducted by Kenneth Mackenzie
11.00 **Late Night Final**
11.10 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40 **Moviegoers' News Summary**
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

Main items in this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSF) metre bands (and on the 25 (GSD) metre band after 10.45 p.m.) are:—
8.00 News and Topical Talk.
8.30 Calling British Forces in the Far East.
9.15 The Callahan Touch. "Dance without Music."
9.25 Light Music.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
11.00 Music Hall including Cavin O'Connor and George Lobey.
Midnight Books and People. Talk.

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

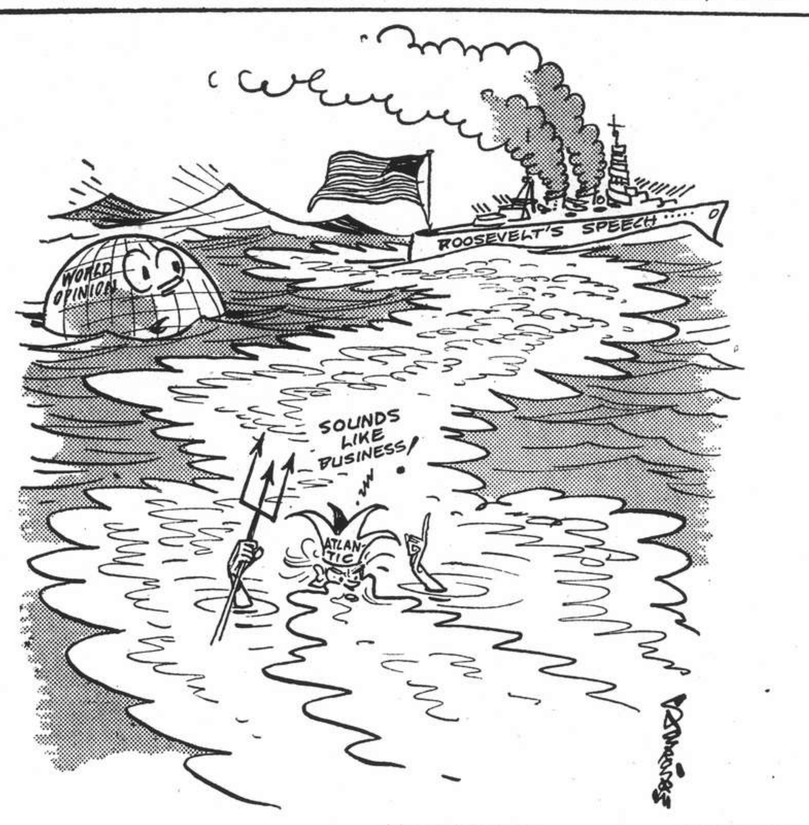
193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80577

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Children's hour.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. 1. Sinological achievements of Vice-Admiral Jean Lartigue killed in action in June 1940. 2. Archeological mission in China organized by Victor Segalen, Jean Lartigue, Gilbert de Voisins.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:
J. B. Bach in modern music: Interpretations and arrangements.
Aria; 6th Suite; Two dances; We all believe; Bourré; Largo; Toccata in F.; Passacaille in C minor.



BY SAPAJOU

The Powerful Wake

Nazi Scheme Further to Hold Down French Birth Rate

BY KENNETH DOWNS, I.N.S. CORRESPONDENT

Lisbon, May 28.

A COROLLARY of war, removal from civil life of the most virile segment of the population, brings automatically a rapid decrease in the national birth rate. It is as certain as death and taxes. Birth rates of all combatant nations in World War I—Germany, France, Britain and others—plummeted to alarming depths. But war aside, what would be the result of a methodical plan of a man, with the power to do so, to gear the numerical rise or fall of posterity of his present-day dreams of conquest?

That terrible intention, fantastic as it seems, has become a terrible reality. The French quit in this war before they could be bled as they were from 1914 to 1918. But that quick surrender is not sparing the French race. It is being sapped dangerously, although quietly.

Because of the 1,800,000 French war prisoners still being held in German camps, there are and will continue to be empty cradles throughout France this year.

Almost Complete Barrenness

Even before the war, declining birthrate was one of France's chief problems. Now a period of almost complete barrenness is setting in, and this period is likely to last for a long time. For there is little likelihood that these unfortunate 1,800,000 captives will see freedom until after the war.

"Don't be fooled by any talk of liberating the prisoners," an extremely well-informed official told me in Paris. "They are in for the duration of the war, no matter how many years it lasts or which way it goes.

"They are too valuable to Hitler where they are. Remember, almost every family in France has at least one relative among the prisoners. By promising to better, or threatening to make worse, the condition of the prisoners, Hitler can exercise a diabolically strong influence on the French public.

"Also, you must remember, these 1,800,000 prisoners represent most of the virile force of France. By keeping them locked up, Hitler not only assures his defence against revolt of the French for the present, but he is weakening future generations by keeping the birthrate down."

This official told me that Pierre Laval had tried desperately to effect the release of the prisoners from August to December.

M. Laval's Terrible Mistake

"If M. Laval, who is Hitler's man, couldn't get them out, who can?" he asked. "M. Laval made a terrible mistake last summer and knows it. When we signed the Armistice, Laval was absolutely certain that England would be defeated inside five or six weeks. That is why he was willing to leave those prisoners in German hands. That is why he was willing to pay the absolutely fantastic sum of Fr. 400,000,000 a day to the German Army of Occupation. He thought it would all be over soon.

"He knows now that he was wrong about the British powers of resistance. But he still thinks they will lose eventually. Anyway, he has wagered his life on the decision he took last summer. So he will continue to work desperately for a German victory; not only because he feels that would be the quickest way to bring about release of our men, adjustment of payments and would be to the best general interests of France, but also because his head depends on a German victory. He will bring France into the war on the German side if he can."

Only Small Groups Released

From time to time small groups of prisoners, usually not more than 20 to 30 are released. On these occasions, the press in both occupied and unoccupied France are instructed to play up the news in a big way. In one of his shaky periods, M. Laval announced he was about to obtain the release of all prisoners who were fathers of four or more children.

A few prisoners escape. They are invariable emaciated and all have the same stories of loss of weight due to bad or inadequate food. I met two old friends who recently had escaped from different prison camps. One had lost 25 lb. and told of having to work from dawn to dark on a farm near Berlin. The other had lost 11 lb. He had been in camp near Besancon in France and had not had to work. He had lived on nothing but biscuits and water for the first four weeks of his captivity. Later the French population had provided food for the 25,000 prisoners of this camp. Neither complained of bad treatment from their captors.

Serious observers can see only one possibility of the release of any large number of prisoners. If the time should come when the Germans want M. Laval swept back into power and with some popular support, something he has lacked entirely up to now, they might liberate some thousands of prisoners, taking care to see that a great propaganda campaign gave M. Laval all credit.

Under such conditions his unpopularity might well change to popularity, because the depth of feeling on the prisoner question is something which cannot be overestimated. In the overwhelming joy of receiving back their husbands, sons and brothers, simple French families might not be too analytical of the motives of the man who obtained their liberation.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF MAY 31, 1871

The "Cochin Argus" has the following curious paragraph:—When the Government endeavour to do all they can to prevent the outbreak of smallpox, it is not very consoling to find that Hindus of this country entertain the strange belief that this epidemic is one of their most beneficent goddesses, and that therefore, happy and fortunate is the head of that house whose inmate she attacks. In order to propitiate this diety, and to have visible external marks of such a favour, the Hindus of Goa, more particularly the lower classes, send their children, and not infrequently also go themselves in their company to the house of a relative or an acquaintance where small-pox may happen to be raging; and when they as well as their children are attacked consider themselves fortunate in having secured the goddess's favour.

CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral. — June 1.—Whitsunday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion. Psalm: 145. Lessons: Joel 2, 28-end; Romans 8, 1-17. Harwood in A flat. Hymns: 157, 156. Preacher: The Dean, 10.30 a.m. Children's Service. Preacher: Rev. G. A. Scott. 3 p.m. Sunday School 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 8. Lessons: Isaiah 11, 1-9; Romans 8, 18-end. Hymns: 154, 207, 155, 12. Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel: Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L.Th. June 2 and 3.—Monday, Tuesday in Whitsun Week. 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion (Mattins at 10.30 a.m. will be broadcast from Cathedral over stations XMHC., 700 kc., and XCDN., 1440 kc., and 12.10 p.m. [Noon-Day Intercessions from XMHC. only.)

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. W. P. Roberts.

"Church of the Air" Programme
Sunday, June 1.
10.00 XMHD Service. Mr. F. J. T. Savage
11.00 Sacred Music
12.00 Dr. Bob Jones Service
16.00 Sacred Music
16.30 Bible Study, Rev. G. A. Jacobson
19.45 "Miracles and Melodies"
20.00 Sacred Concert, Miss M. B. Olive
20.30 Gospel Service, Dr. A. S. Gillespie
21.15 Russian Service and Music
Weekdays, June 2-7
7.30 Sacred Music
8.30 Thought for the Day, Rev. G. A. Jacobson
9.00 Prayer and Music for the Sick
12.00 Popular Music
12.45 N.C.D.N. News Items
13.10 Devotional Service and Song
16.00 Sacred Music
17.00 Classical Music
19.45 N.C.D.N. Friday Review
20.00 Sacred Music
20.30 Gospel Service and Song
21.00 N.C.D.N. News Items
21.30 Russian Service (Tuesday)
All are cordially invited to "Tune in."

Saint Joseph's Church (Rue Montauban) Tel. 85353. Sunday: Masses at 6.15, 7, 8, 9.15 and 11 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Week-days: Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Sacred Heart Church (260 Nanzing Road) Tel. 41423 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church (Avenue Dubail) Tel. 80725 Sunday: Masses at 5.15 6, 7, 8 9.15, 11 a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church (370 Tatung Road) Tel. 39359 Sunday, Masses at 6.15, 7, 8 a.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.15, 7 a.m.

Our Lady's Church (694 Baikal Road) Sunday Masses, at 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 7.30 a.m.

Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga (734 Kiaochow Road.) Tel. 32313 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30, 6 and 6.30 a.m.

Church of Christ the King: 235 Rue Bourgeat. Tel. 72873 Masses on Sunday at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a.m. Benediction at 6.30 p.m. Masses weekdays at 7 and 8 a.m. Catechism classes every Saturday at 9 a.m.

Saint John Bosco's Church (740 Hangchow Road) Sunday Masses at 7, 8.30, 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 6.30 a.m.

Foreign Y.M.C.A.—Informal Sunday Evening Service, 6 p.m. in the Junior division room, (mezzanine floor). Speaker, Mr. J. A. Eggo. All welcome.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) 5 Tifeng Road. (Near Jessfield Road. Sunday 11 o'clock., Morning Worship.—followed by Communion Service. Preacher: Dr. L. Nelson Bell, M.D. Afternoon 3 o'clock, Sunday-school and Bible Class. Evening 6 o'clock, Gospel Service. Preacher; Mr. Raymond Joyce. During the week: Monday 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Thursday afternoon 5.45 o'clock, Prayer-meeting.

Community Church.—53 Ave. Petain. Dr. Harry W. Worley, of Foochow, will preach in Community Church Sunday at 11 a.m., on the subject: "The Path to Pentecost and Beyond," Text: Act 2:1. Mr. R. V. Dent will be at the organ. The choir will sing "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" by C. Gounod. The Church School will meet at 9.30 a.m. The Navy "Y" will have its programme for Service men at 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—1647 Avenue Road. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday, 6 p.m. Reading Room at the Church open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 10.30 to 12.30, Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bethesda Gospel Hall—(International) 729 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai. Gospel Services are held in: German: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 3.30-4.30 p.m. Sundays Bible Class at 5-6 p.m. Wednesdays Bible Class for Ladies at 4-5.30 p.m. Chinese: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 10-11.30 a.m. Sundays Gospel Meeting at 2.30-4 p.m. Tuesdays Prayer Meeting at 7.30-9 p.m. Thursdays Bible Class at 6-7 p.m. English: Fridays Prayer Meeting at 5.30-6.30 p.m.

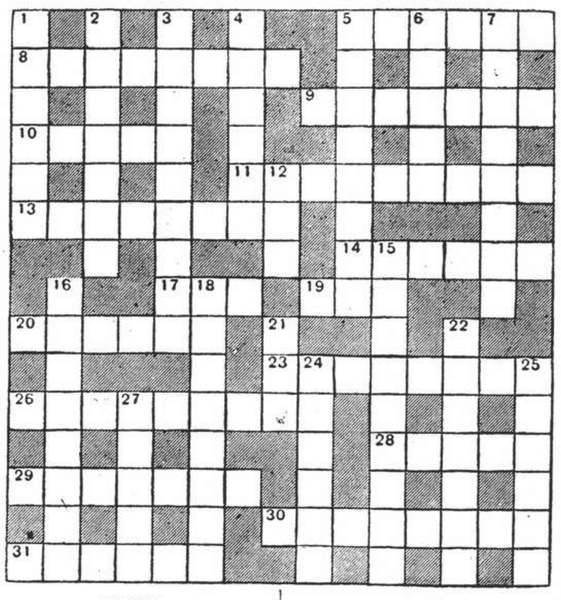
Endeavourers Church.—Morning service will be held at 9.30 a.m. in the hall of the Shanghai Free Christian Church, 5 Tifeng Road. That service will be followed by observance of the Holy Communion. The pastor, Rev. H. G. C. Hallock Ph. D. will preside at both services. Mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in room 305, Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Society of Friends (Quakers).—A meeting for worship to which all are welcome will be held at 6 p.m. on Sunday in room "D" at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai Hebrew Mission.—56 Ford Lane, Sunday 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. R. Hillis Wednesday 3.30 p.m., Dr. L. N. Bell 703 N. Szechuen Road, Sunday 10 a.m., Mr. C. Wilson Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Rev. J. H. Ware.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 509

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

5 The full glass most motorists have on the road (6)
8 A wrong claim to be correct (8)
9 Does this rank below the Baron of Beef? (7)
10 Britons may still go on this German river (5)
11 Payments that suggest "Noblesse oblige" (9)
13 Once among card games this; now tunes are this (8)
14 Australian port in high repute with scientists (6)
17 A little blow either way (3)
19 This halt helps to make walking easier (3)
20 Uncle and I combine to make the beginnings of collections (6)
23 Apropos concerning part of the Near East (8)
26 Ran with a bad lad leading (9)
28 Like the last (5)
29 A non-belligerent known to motorists (7)
30 Is this method of signalling tiring? (8)
31 A superior kind of outhouse (6)

DOWN

1 Puzzling combination of dance and tool (6)
2 Chide (7)
3 Someone in control yet with a powerful head (9)
4 Sober because the spirit has been upset in the river (6)
5 Robbers on land and in ships too (8)
6 Fine (5)
7 "Pied mice" (anag.) (8)
12 Not even strange (3)
15 Something additional as an instruction in a census form (9)
16 This meal would still be the same were the material for one taken from it (8)
18 River valley dog (8)
21 19 across this advises ambition (3)
22 Kind of pigeon (7)
24 Different people have different ideas of what food is this (6)
25 Where in the waves jettisoned hogsheads would naturally fall (6)
27 This has different meanings for clerics and cabinetmakers (5)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 1, Shoulder-blade; 10, Engross; 11, Typical; 12, Ties; 13, Level; 14, Hake; 17, Inexact; 18, Trident; 19, Perform; 22, Baldric; 24, Rash; 25, Float; 26, Ravi; 29, Outpost; 30, Kipling; 31, Well-connected. **DOWN**: 2, Hygiene; 3, Upon; 4, Dissent; 5, Retreat; 6, Lapp; 7, Declare; 8, Certain person; 9, Bluestockings; 15, Savoy; 16, Filly; 20, Rosette; 21, Mulatto; 22, Bracken; 23, Realise; 27, Foal; 28, Epic.

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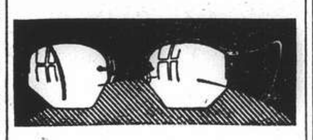

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE FOUR FREEDOMS

Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was probably wise in giving the world some idea of what Great Britain's war aims are, though they are but slightly sketched in. That also is, perhaps, just as well for, while it may be possible to outline the bases upon which it is hoped to found the future peace of Europe, naturally proposals cannot be made more definite until it is known just how the world will emerge from this war. Mr. Eden adopted President Roosevelt's "four freedoms" a phrase which may ultimately become as familiar as the famous "Fourteen points." They are freedom of speech and thought, freedom to worship God, freedom from fear and freedom from want. The first two form the very heart of the democratic system. They are liberties which were not secured without a long and bitter struggle. They are far too precious to be surrendered now and Britons and possibly even Americans may find themselves considerably extended before these two important rights of man are again vindicated.

Freedom from fear ranks as the third of the four. It must obviously be one of the chief aims of this war to make certain that never again shall Europe be drenched in blood at the behest of the megalomaniac leaders of the brutalitarian Powers. Security is what is wanted. A stable peace in which Europe can go about healing the wounds inflicted upon her by two grievous wars and a very unsatisfactory peace. How that is to be achieved is but another of those problems to be associated with the coming peace, and it will not be solved unless the statesmen of the world bring to the peace conference a better understanding of the issues at stake than was the case at Versailles. The Allies lost the peace after the last war almost as soon as the ink on the treaties was dry. There were about it so many injustices that men like the late Viscount Esher expressed the gravest doubts as to whether Europe would then survive a quarter of a century of harmony. Their doubts are now proved to have been justified in the event.

It is in his slight indication of how it is proposed to secure freedom from want that Mr. Eden indicates how best freedom from fear may be obtained. "It is our wish," he stated, "with others, to prevent after the armistice a period of starvation, currency disorders throughout Europe and wide fluctuations of employment, markets and prices which caused so much misery during the twenty years between the two wars.... When peace comes we shall make such relaxations in our war-time financial arrangements as will permit revival of international trade on the widest possible basis. We shall hope to see development of a system of international exchange in which trading in goods and services will be a central feature." One of the most distressing features of the last peace was the rapid growth of a narrow nationalism throughout the world. That led to a bitter economic struggle which is one of the causes of the present war, and will continue to be one until it is superseded by the widest internationalism possible.

It is through freedom from want that freedom from fear is to be found. Something has to be done to see that all peoples shall receive their due share of the rich fruits of the earth, that the results of overproduction shall find their way into the lands where there are deficiencies. It is by such as the countries of the British Empire and their Allies, together with the United States and South America that it may be possible to devise a worldwide economic system in which the evils of the past shall be missing. To return to the former chaotic state of the world is, it is hoped, impossible. Then contrast what the democracies have to offer the world with what the aggressor Powers seek to shackle upon it. The democracies offer ultimate security and liberty; the Axis Powers nothing but worldwide serfdom, the way of darkness as contrasted with the way of light. The aggressor Powers have nothing to offer at all comparable with that for which Great Britain and the United States stand; indeed they offer nothing at all save the subjugation of the world to their own selfish ends.

BATTLE FOR CRETE

After about ten days' heavy fighting the British have been obliged to withdraw east of Suda Bay in Crete, and it is believed that as a result the town of Canea is now in German hands. The enemy claims that the district of Heraklion has also been occupied, while the Italians allege that they have landed troops on the eastern end of the island. If the last two stories are true then the situation in Crete is indeed serious, for the British and Greek defenders will have been caught between two fires making continued defence of the island difficult indeed. What has been happening since the Germans started their onslaught on the island is that they have been pouring parachute troops into action with a complete recklessness and disregard for life which is habitual with them. It is reported that as many as thirty-thousand Germans have been landed in Crete by glider or parachute, while it is known that the British and their Allies have been inflicting heavy casualties upon the invaders.

The capture of Crete has now come for Hitler to be regarded as a question of personal prestige, and in order to maintain it thousands of German men are being thrown away with complete abandon. It is further to be expected that thousands after thousands of men will still be sacrificed in this manner, the enemy's plan being apparently to wear down the defenders who stand comparatively little chance of being reinforced. Consequently, even though it might still at the time of writing seem possible to continue the defence of the island the possibility of its falling to the enemy must not be overlooked.

The question arises was Crete worth defending. It undoubtedly was. Its loss will not prove decisive in the eastern Mediterranean, though the tasks of the British fleet in that area will be made all the more difficult, though there is no reason to suppose that it will have to leave Alexandria and the neighbourhood. It is anticipated that after Crete Cyprus will be next. That island nearer the mainland of Asia Minor will probably not be defended so determinedly as was the case of Crete. Cyprus is larger, and does not present the same natural advantages for a successful resistance, and it is possible that the British command will decide not to waste men or material in the defence beyond what may already be on the spot. It is to be noted that in Crete the Germans are behaving with their typical brutality. The principal towns of Canea, Heraklion and Rethymo have been systematically bombed from the air until it is stated that not a single stone has been left standing. Something of the sort was expected when the German propaganda machine started putting about the story that German parachutists had been tortured by the British. Nothing could possibly be more absured; the British troops have been much too busy fighting to have wasted their time on such a foolish proceeding, even if they were inclined to such evil practices which is, it may be noted, more in keeping with the Nazi character.

It may safely be assumed that when the Nazis contemplate something particularly filthy they always get in their atrocity stories first and this particular tale will undoubtedly be trotted out as a defence for the ghastly treatment which has been meted out to the old men, women and children unfortunate enough to live on Crete. Whatever is the fate of Crete its defence will have served at least one important purpose. It has demonstrated the parachutist methods of the Germans, and has shown that even with improvised defences it is possible to take a terrible toll of the invaders. Had the British been able to secure and maintain control of the air it is doubtful whether the Germans would have succeeded to the extent they have, and judging by all that has happened it would seem that, so long as the British maintain mastery in the air over their own islands, invasion will be well nigh impossible, or at the very least only possible of execution at a cost infinitely greater than that which has been inflicted in Crete.

The "New Order"

The Nazi conception of a new order in Europe entirely ignores some of the most important ingredients. It is a materialistic conception, based upon the merely physical aspects of life—the desire to eat, to sleep, and to propagate the species. By force and oppression they may temporarily induce a frame of mind in the nations they conquer wherefrom everything but the prospect of the next meal is excluded. But nothing they can do can affect seriously the spiritual life of those they are attempting to rule. The Pole, the Norwegian, or the Dutchman may be forced for the moment to conform outwardly to the "new order" since if he does not, he will starve. But this outward conformity does not change him from a Pole, a Norwegian, or a Dutchman into a "new orderite." There are certain imperishable features in national life that no amount of Nazi cozening can get rid of. Dr. Goebbels can preach his theories of racial superiority, but he cannot force his hearers to believe that he is right. The Pole, Norwegian, or Dutchman may never have considered himself superior to his neighbours but he has always believed himself their equal. Each one enjoys deeply rooted traditions of history, of culture, art, and music. Each appreciates the subtleties and beauties of his own literature and folk-lore, without attaching to the last named the significance of a religion, such as the Nazis appear to do. The "new order" as it has been defined by National Socialism in Germany is neither national nor social. It denies the right of the small nations to preserve their nationality. And it defines their role as slaves to the *Herrenvolk*, the German people, who are alone entitled to the benefits of mankind's discoveries and progress. Except that the Gestapo may recognize nationalistic tendencies in the conquered peoples as something to be severely repressed, the Nazis take no notice of the imperishable factors which go to make up a nation. They measure humanity by its willingness to undergo any sort of degradation in order to be sure of its next meal. They even measure their own people by the same standard. How great their mistake will prove to be can only be decided by the events which will follow. Napoleon was responsible for the truism that an army marches on its stomach, but he was also a commander who attached the greatest importance to *moral*. He never allowed himself to be deceived by the mere physical factors in warfare, as have the Nazis. Nevertheless, it was as much a collapse of moral as it was military defeat that resulted in the destruction of the Napoleonic empire. Hitler can only offer to his followers the prospect of being a ruling nation. He can say to them, you can sit back and order the world to do your bidding, if you are victorious. The wealth of the world will be at your disposal. But he cannot promise that they will be in a condition to enjoy it, if they ever get it. The picture he paints is of a severely regimented nation ruling a world which in turn is severely repressed. There is nothing satisfying in that. The deeper demands of human life are ignored. And it will be the revolt of every instinct in the human race which calls for something greater and more inspiring than plain bread and butter, that will eventually prove the rock upon which the Nazi ideology will be wrecked.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

May 27.—The classes for annuals and perennials at the recent show were very interesting, but we would have liked to have seen a new single, black-centred nigella and some "red hot pokers" exhibited that we have seen recently in a local garden. In the trade section of the show, Mr. Frank had a most attractive miniature garden on view that must have taken a lot of study and much time to arrange. Mr. Kung had his usual display of dwarf trees on exhibition, while Sakata's labelled all their flowers, which made them much more interesting to visitors. In the noncompetitive classes, some fine peonies, shown by Mrs. Hayim, attracted a lot of attention as also did some polyantha roses exhibited by Mrs. Gande. The groups arranged by the Municipal Council were most effective: the blending of colours in the large mountain of flowers being almost perfect despite the difficult lighting arrangements. It is many years since we had the pleasure of seeing four groups in the Sir Peter Grain trophy class and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell's gardener was a very proud man after the judge's awards became known: he had every reason to be, for he had won the trophy at his first attempt and to do this against strong opposition is something to be proud of. Miss Basto Silva's group was, however, a very close second. Mrs. Dean took premier honours in the vegetable section and we must admit that the quality and quantity of exhibits in this section surprised us there were many more than we had expected to see. Dr. Jordan's radishes and asparagus were as good as could be seen anywhere and Sir Victor Sassoon had many fine exhibits in the various classes! However, we do not like his black radishes! we tried one and had to send out an S.O.S. for some Milk of Magnesia. Two ladies—Mrs. Bridger and Miss Fryer—shared honours in the onion classes with some specimens that would blend perfectly with a little cheese and plenty glasses of a favourite beverage. Mrs. Hawking's name was also seen often amongst the vegetables as well as Lady Meze's and Mrs. Hayim's, the latter lady had some excellent strawberries on view when the show commenced, but there were few in the dish when it closed! A most pleasing feature of the show was the large number of exhibitors, it is a long time since so many many names have appeared in the prize list. Not so very long ago, the majority of prizes were won by Chinese exhibitors and foreign exhibitors were not so numerous. On looking over the latest list, we find that the positions have now been reversed; there were 50 successful foreign exhibitors and only two Chinese: the total number of prizes awarded being 248.—W.J.K.

Simon, King of Tin

Thirty-five years ago Simon Patino was employed as debt collector by a large store in La Paz, Bolivia. The customers of the firm were scattered far and wide and the poor collector spent his days visiting Indians and small mine and plantation owners in the district around La Paz, observes the "Argentine Magazine," Buenos Aires.

One day he was sent to collect the debt that a petty mine owner named Hilarion Arce owed the store. Poor Arce had not a cent to his name. He was well aware, too, that the firm in question was ruthless in dealing with defaulting debtors.

After thinking the matter over, Arce made the following proposal to Patino: "I owe you £40. To wipe out this debt I am willing to transfer my mine to you. I haven't another thing in the world. Even if your employers were foolish enough to sue me, they could seize nothing but the mine."

Patino agreed to the proposition. He sincerely believed it in the best interest of the firm to do so. The contract ceding the mine was drawn up and signed on the spot. The collector returned to La Paz to report the transaction to his employers. But instead of being praised for his excellent business judgment, as he confidently expected, he was given his walking papers, and told to keep the deed.

What was there that an unemployed bill collector could possibly turn his hand to? Patino at once went to look over his new property. The little mine was hard to reach; it lay way up in the mountains. On the property was a small cabin where the Patinos decided to take refuge. At least it was a godsend that they would not have to pay rent.

The next few weeks saw Patino and his wife feverishly at work in the mine. He gathered a number of large stones that shone in a bright metallic way and took them to La Paz to be analyzed.

Throughout the next two years the Patinos lived like hermits in the mountains and worked feverishly from morning until night. The Indian labourers that they employed were their only company. As soon as he would sell a wagon load of ore, Patino would use the money to buy up additional land in the neighbourhood.

At the end of two years, Patino was employing several hundred Indians. The tin ore left for La Paz every week in a caravan of wagons. But Patino continued as ever working alongside his labourers and buying up additional lands. One fine day Patino received an unexpected visit. His visitor was a representative of the powerful Guggenheim Bank in New York. He brought with him an offer from the strongest metallurgical group in the United States.

"We are willing to buy your mines from you."

"How much do you offer?"

"One hundred thousand pounds."

Lucrative Offer Refused

Simon Patino did not believe his ears. A hundred thousand pounds earned in three years' work! It was incredible! He had already stretched out his hand to take the pen that the American offered him to sign the contract. His wife prevented him from signing. "If the Americans are willing to pay £100,000 for our mines we may be certain that they are worth £10,000,000. Don't sign, Simon. In a few years you will be the richest man in South America."

Three more years passed. One fine day Patino boarded an aeroplane for New York to sign the new contract that the Guggenheim interests offered him. This time his wife was in full agreement. The new contract guaranteed Patino the presidency of the board of directors of the new trust that was formed for the exploitation of his tin mines. Fifty-one per cent of the shares were to remain his property. The Americans were to provide the capital for the exploitation of further mines.

The final clause of the contract contained the fulfilment of Mrs. Patino's prophecy three years earlier. As soon as the contract was signed Mr. Patino was to receive £10,000,000. From that time on Patino no longer worked in the mountains. He embarked on a long business trip. When he returned to Bolivia six months later, he was already president of the world tin cartel that he had founded and that united the tin producers throughout the world.

For the last twenty years the tin cartel has been fixing the price of this vital material. Its members have become fabulously wealthy. But richest among them all is Simon Patino—the one-time bill collector of La Paz. Despite his 65 years, Simon Patino still carries himself like a young man. He is not only one of the richest men in the world, but also one of the happiest. He has a son and three daughters, all married.

Mr. Patino recounts a charming anecdote which will serve as a fitting conclusion to our story. When once asked what was the happiest moment in his life, the Tin King replied: "It was the day that my fortune reached £200,000. It was not the sensation of having become rich that caused my joy. I had just sent off a telegram to the director of the store for which I had once worked as a bill collector.

"'Do you still believe that the mine of Hilarion Arce was not worth £40? Your Former Collector.'"

Sweet was the revenge of Simon Patino.

IN PARENTHESIS

To Be Proved

Mose was in trouble again, and the sheriff asked him if he were guilty or not guilty.

"Guilty, suh, I think," replied Mose, "but I'd better be tried to make sure of it."

* * *

Please, No!

"I READ there's to be a shortage of fruit this year."

"Yeah? Well, I hope they won't get to singing about it like they did when we had that shortage of bananas a few years ago!"

* * *

Disinheritage

(A Cow replies to Slogger Walt Whitman.).

Listen, brother—I don't think we girls particularly want you turning and living with us, as suggested:

You're far too noisy and your whiskers make us sick;

(And maybe it wouldn't set you back much if you occasionally discussed your duty to God, since you raise the subject);

Yawp, yawp, all day long—what's biting you, Camerado?

Don't you ever chew the cud?

—Exchange.

* * *

Cry

"Vor vos dot?" (Hitler, according to daily paper,).

"You stoppa da cracks about Albania? Yes? No? (Italian General, same paper).

This well-known habit of foreigners of talking to each other in funny broken English just shows, a traveller once told us, what unsporting devils foreigners are, because as soon as they see you anywhere near they begin talking some jargon no chap can understand, just to baffle you. Whole books are often written in this unknown jargon—compare Cervantes, Dante, Molière, Goethe, etc. This must be stopped.—Shy Fair Play Protest Service.

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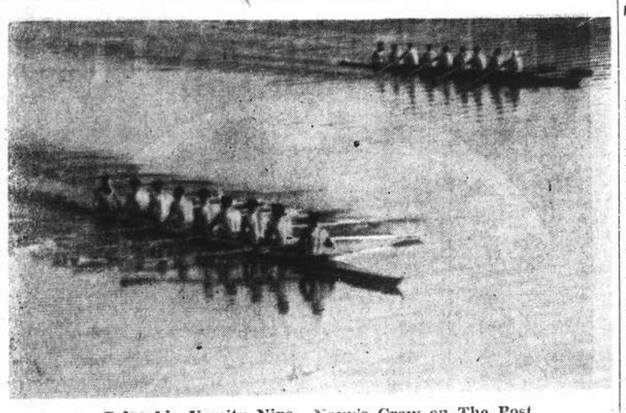
THE SPORTS PAGE



Columbia Varsity Nips Navy's Crew on The Post

A superb finish to a well-rowed and well-fought race. The varsity eights of Columbia and Navy surging past the finishing line at the end of their mile and three-quarter race on the Harlem last month. At no time in the entire grind had these two fighting eights been more than ten feet or so apart and in the final spurt home the Lions (nearest the camera) just managed to poke their canvas in front.

Excellent Stand Made by Duckitt and Orr

YESTERDAY'S friendly cricket encounter at the S.C.C. ground between the President's and Vice-President's elevens will surely go down as a classic in local annals of the game for the speedy manner in which Duckitt and Orr flogged the tired attack of the President's side which lost the day by no less than six wickets.

Although the game was won, it was decided to carry on the match, and Duckitt and Orr literally pulverized the bowling, and during their partnership, which lasted a mere 43 minutes, they smashed out no less than 148 runs for the seventh wicket partnership, Harry Orr collecting 95 by dint of hitting ten glorious sixes and five fours. Orr has long been known for his terrific clouting powers but never, as far as memory serves, has any batsman in Shanghai hit ten sixes in one innings. He took chances, of course, but the spectators were amply rewarded for their presence by being treated to as fine a display of hitting as one could wish to see. Not even the fact that the best bowlers were not put on detracted from a fine performance.

Duckitt, too, batted brilliantly at times and he claimed the distinction of being the first batsman in Shanghai to reach the coveted three figures for the current season. Generally of the dour type, Duckitt opened up yesterday with a will and was undefeated at the close of the Vice-President's innings with 101 to his credit. He scored his runs in 77 minutes but even though this is extremely fast scoring, his effort paled into insignificance when compared with the mighty walloping of Orr. Duckitt reached the tapes on thirteen occasions in addition to hitting one fine six.

Good Effort

P. V. Simpson did much to gain the day for the eventual winners by patiently scoring 68 and not leaving until the Vice-President's XI were within half-a-dozen runs of victory Never hurried or flurried he took his time with what, at the beginning of his innings, was a keen attack and his effort obviously paved the way for victory.

K. M. Pate did well for the losers with 39 not out, which included three sixes and three fours, but nobody could stay with him long enough for the side's total to be materially increased.

Leach took the bowling honours of the day with six wickets for 48. Bowling cleverly at times during the President's innings he was, however, ineffective in his first five overs from the Pavilion end. Changing to the top end, however, he dismissed six batsmen in 4.7 overs for a mere sixteen runs. A word, too, for Reynolds. He keeps wicket ably and snaps up the slightest chance offered him behind the sticks.

Pote-Hunt and Stokes opened the President's innings at 10.36 a.m. and though the former quickly scored runs he was out at 32 for a useful 28. Sluis and Stokes then took the total to 63 while Pearson was third to go at 80. At this point a change came over the game. Stokes being taken by Reynolds for a rather slow 21 which took him 75 minutes to compile while at the same total Jenkins, who failed, was also sent back. The remainder of the side, apart from Pate, failed dismally, no less than six players failing to reach double-figures. Pate, however, with an occasional six and four, staved off complete disaster and his useful innings did much to enable the batting side to pass the three-figure mark. The end came at 12.32 p.m. after Leach had bowled the last three batsmen in quick succession.

Good Beginning

Restarting at 1.52 p.m. Simpson and Underwood gave the Vice-President's team a good start, the latter being first to go at 48 for 2 when he was finally fooled by Chadwick. Marshall only stayed a short time before falling to Jenkins, but with the advent of Dr. Morris, runs came more steadily, and victory seemed assured for the batting side. Simpson batted well throughout his knock and gave the bowlers opposing him considerable trouble. He was finally caught by Jenkins off Stokes for a fine 68 which included eight fours.

Gravbrooke was well stumped at 135. Lingard left at 151, while one run later Morris was another victim to the Jenkins-Stokes combination for a valuable 33. Duckitt was then joined by Orr and the fireworks started immediately. Sixes and fours came in quickly and the scoreboard was never still for a second. Good balls were knocked out the ground without the slightest ceremony and even Stokes was hammered in one over to the tune of 27. Bowling changes had not the slightest effect on the pace of the scoring and though eight trundlers were tried they all suffered severely at the hands of Duckitt and Orr. Orr quickly raced away from his partner and when within measurable distance of his century he was well caught by Pote-Hunt off Chadwick for an unforgettable 95 which included ten sixes and five fours. When he left, the partnership had realized 148 runs at the rate of nearly four a minute. Duckitt batted on and reached his three figures in 77 minutes at which point stumps were drawn. Leach having compiled a very quick and undefeated 28.

All the bowlers tried during the innings suffered badly as a glance at the analysis will indicate, only one maiden being bowled of the 48 overs delivered.

S.C.C. President's XI

J. W. Pote-Hunt, b. Duckitt	28
L. F. Stokes, c. Reynold, b. Leach	21
E. J. Sluis, c. and b. Duckitt	18
T. C. G. Pearson, b. Elliot	13
K. M. Pate, not out	39
J. C. Jenkins, c. and b. Leach	0
W. V. K. Chadwick, st. Reynolds, b. Leach	1
J. Fletcher, c. Leach, b. Elliot	1
J. A. G. L. Smith, b. Leach	3
G. P. Gambling, b. Leach	4
W. B. Sim, b. Leach	5
Extras	4
Total	137

Fall of Wickets: 1-32 Pote-Hunt, 2-63 Sluis, 3-80 Pearson, 4-84 Stokes, 5-84 Jenkins, 6-102 Chadwick, 7-103 Fletcher, 8-106 Smith, 9-120 Gambling, 10-137 Sim.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Duckitt	9	0	38	2
Leach	9.7	2	48	6
Elliott	8	0	47	2

Leach bowled one no-ball.

S.C.C. Vice-President's XI

P. V. Simpson, c. Jenkins, b. Stokes	68
L. Underwood, b. Chadwick	21
F. Marshall, b. Jenkins	6
Dr. H. H. Morris, c. Jenkins, b. Stokes	33
D. J. Graybrooke, st. Sim, b. Stokes	1
A. Lingard, c. Gambling, b. Stokes	10
E. R. Duckitt, not out	101
H. E. Orr, c. Pote-Hunt, b. Chadwick	95
D. W. Leach, not out	28
R. U. Reynolds, did not bat	—
G. B. Elliot, did not bat	—
Extras	25
Total (for seven wickets)	388

Fall of Wickets: 1-48 Underwood, 2-63 Marshall, 3-132 Simpson, 4-135 Graybrooke, 5-151 Lingard, 6-152 Morris, 7-306 Orr.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stokes	9	0	53	4
Jenkins	14	0	70	1
Pearson	4	0	39	0
Fletcher	3	0	16	0
Chadwick	8	1	67	2
Pote-Hunt	3	0	35	0
Sluis	5	0	59	0
Pate	2	0	24	0

Lawn Bowls Teams

S.L.B.C.

S.L.B.C. "Reds":—W. J. Monk (skip), W. J. Ward, C. Pratt, J. A. Stoddart; W. A. Turnbull (skip), W. J. MacDermott, J. J. Evans, L. A. Wittaker; A. Harvey (skip), E. Owen, E. Jacobs, A. S. Russell.

S.L.B.C. "Blues":—C. Richards (skip), A. Braid, A. T. Barrett, E. E. Wallwork; J. Munro (skip), F. S. Ward, A. E. Eisenhut, T. J. Goodman; E. R. Harmer (skip), H. S. Bell, F. McLennan, J. P. Stalker.

S.L.B.C. (2nd division):—T. Crosthwaite (skip), A. Parkill, G. B. Fryer, H. S. Bartley; T. Sayle (skip), S. G. Mills, D. E. Harbottle, H. B. Lobb; J. Gray (skip), R. R. Russell, R. G. Southerton, J. Stevenson.

P.R.C.

P.R.C. (3.30 p.m.):—R. Conduit (skip), S. Craig, J. J. Gaven, I. B. Williams; G. H. Craik (skip), W. L. Hutton, J. M. Sanbrook, J. Ball; M. Crowther (skip), R. C. Martin, D. Crawford, R. J. Wimsett.

S.-J.G.C.

S.J.G.C. (1st division 3.30 p.m.):—R. Thompson (skip), A. Hayward, W. Watson, P. Shaw; A. Denton (skip), J. Aquino, O. Schmied, C. Fletcher; K. Swartzell (skip), H. Hill, M. Benton, R. Miles. Reserves:—C. Avison, J. Blackwood, H. Webber.

S.J.G.C. (2nd division 3.30 p.m.):—P. Ephgrave (skip), N. Bournes, W. Fischer, G. Watt; H. Cranfield (skip), A. Evans, S. J. Herrett, D. McRae; J. W. Brierley (skip), F. Stebbeds, O. Nordling, T. Barry. Reserves: A. Whitmore, F. Bahr, G. Dahl.

Country Club

Country Club (at 4.00 p.m.):—J. A. Beith (skip), J. T. W. Brooke, H. C. Hopkins, E. F. Bateman; C. W. Porter (skip), A. K. Ward, R. Lock, P. W. Massey; F. G. Harrison (skip), T. A. T. Beere, H. C. Way, P. D. G. Gain. Reserves: J. Davidson, Dr. J. H. Jordan.

Y.B.C.

Y.B.C. 1st team (3.30 p.m.):—R. C. Aithkenhead (skip), J. O. Drysdale, L. A. Greenhalgh, F. C. Mc Pherson; A. Marshall (skip), A. Hogg, R. Matheson, A. Mc Lean; W. R. Chisholm (skip), A. Cheetham, S. S. Wilkinson, W. C. Grant. Reserve: A. Jones.

Y.B.C. 2nd team (3.30 p.m.):—L. Beattie (skip), R. M. Jordan, J. Kearns, W. G. Francis; W. Simpson (skip), H. McMahon, J. S. Mulford, J. Wakelin; A. Sharp (skip), D. McCallum, G. Muller, M. McVicar. Reserves: W. G. Smith, J. L. Fletcher.

S.R.C.

Recs (1st division 3.30 p.m.):—G. V. Jensen (skip), W. T. Manley, W. Hall, A. L. Roberts; F. O. Madar (skip), G. N. Manley, T. Veitch, J. M. C. Lopes; G. B. Stormes (skip), C. Thompson, R. E. Manley, S. V. Heley.

Recs (2nd division 3.30 p.m.):—T. Kirby (skip), B. A. Shirazee, W. H. Richardson, E. Gifford; F. A. Leitao (skip), N. C. Beeman, J. R. McDonald, H. R. Hotchkiss; G. Madar (skip), V. L. Xavier, W. Moore, T. C. Avery. Reserves: T. Murray, F. M. Remedios, W. Palmer, W. A. Young. The Recs 2nd team will meet at the Clubhouse at 3.00 p.m. and leave together.

The following have been selected to represent the Recs on Sunday in the Hongkew Gold Club Cup competitions which will be played at Hongkew on Sunday, 1st June, at 10.00 a.m.

Recs:—R. J. S. Brandt (skip), G. Madar, T. Kirby, T. Murray; G. V. Jensen (skip), W. T. Manley, W. Hall, A. L. Roberts; F. O. Madar (skip), G. N. Manley, T. Veitch, J. M. C. Lopes; G. B. Stormes (skip), C. Thompson, R. E. Manley, V. L. Xavier.

Extra Rinks:—T. W. R. Wilson (skip), N. C. Beeman, J. R. McDonald, E. Gifford; B. A. Shirazee (skip), H. R. Hotchkiss, F. M. R. Remedios, W. H. Richardson. Reserves: W. Moore, W. A. Young. Recs teams and reserves will meet at the Clubhouse at 10.00 a.m. and transportation will be arranged.

Wednesday Competitions will commence Wednesday, June 4, 5.30 p.m.

Pick-Up Polo for This Afternoon

BY "THE CHASER"

Polo players will have ample opportunity to brush up on their game this afternoon when activities in this line of sport will continue with a full afternoon's programme of eleven friendly chukkers. Meanwhile, those who wish to play more may do so in the pick-up chukkers which will be arranged on the pavilion.

The matches this afternoon though of no importance, will not be lacking in interest as we will see some of the city's leading players in action and as they have been playing fairly regularly at the Hungjao ground for the past four weeks, they are by this time well accustomed to the feel of the stick and have got their eye well in.

In order to make the games even the high-handicapped players have been split up into different teams and will consequently be playing against each other. Besides such top-notch players as C. D. Culbertson and R. B. Moller, other well-known players such as N. F. Allman and C. S. Franklin, the two veterans who are playing as well as ever, will also be seen in action.

The first of the two-chukker matches will start at 4.30 p.m. while the other matches will be played according to schedule with an interval of twenty minutes between each. After the friendly matches have been played there will be pick-up chukkers for those who wishing to play more; these will start at 6.20 p.m. and continue until dusk.

The complete schedule for this afternoon is as follows:—

4.30—2 chukkers.
Reds:—Allman, Moore, Striker, A. V. White.
Whites:—E. Moller, Clark, H. A. White, Bell and Nash (one each).
4.50 p.m.—2 chukkers.
Reds:—Allman, Moore, E. Moller, Sprague.
Whites:—C. Moller, Franklin, Kops, Culbertson.
5.10 p.m.—2 chukkers.
Reds:—Moore, Clark, R. Moller, Williams.
Whites:—C. Moller, Franklin, Kops, Culbertson.
5.30 p.m.—2 chukkers.
Reds:—R. Moller, Williams, Striker, A. V. White.
Whites:—Lacks, Laidlaw, H. A. White, C. Moller and Culbertson (one each).
5.50 p.m.—2 chukkers.
Reds:—Allman, Lacks, E. Moller, Sprague.
Whites:—Moore, Clark, R. Moller, Williams.
6.10 p.m.—1 chukker.
Red:—Franklin, Kops, Nash, A. V. White.
Whites:—C. Moller, Culbertson, Bell, Laidlaw.
6.20 p.m. to dusk—pick up chukkers.

Benefits Are Taxable

London, May 27.

A decision which must affect all professional footballers, who receive benefits from their clubs, was given in the Revenue Court when Mr. Justice Lawrence ruled that money received from benefits was liable for tax.

The Inland Revenue Authorities, in the cases of Alfred Feebery (Notts Co.), D.F.W. Corbett and W. Dale (Manchester City), had taxed such monies and the players appealed. It was contended on their behalf that the money was a pure gift. In the case of Corbett he was transferred from Manchester City to Lincoln City and received £200 from his former club as his share in lieu of benefit on being transferred. This payment, it was contended, was not a profit "arising out of his employment."

The question of cricketers' benefits was raised but it was maintained that this produced a different position as the proceeds of a cricketer's benefit were not handed over to him but were invested on his behalf—an investment for him when he retires, and not while he is playing.

In the case of footballers, however, the sums were regarded as remuneration paid to players in respect of their services.

Mr. Justice Lawrence dismissed the appeals, remarking "that the payments made to these three professional footballers were made in respect of and as remuneration for their employment and are taxable."

The regulations of the Football League showed that, although benefits were not obligatory, they were expected and asked for and were usually granted for loyal services to the club. On the facts stated in the appeals it was impossible to hold that any of the three payments were not paymens in respect of and as remuneration for services.—Reuter

Italian Tributes To Schmeling

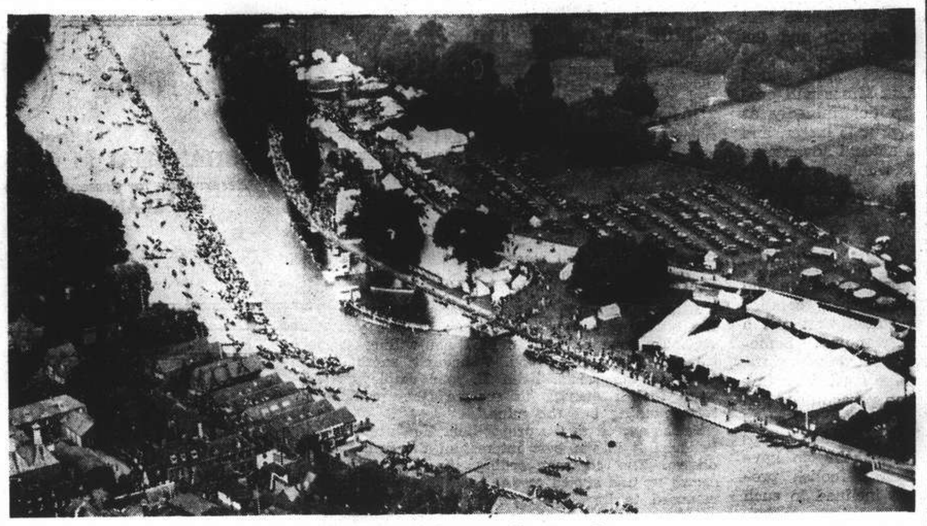
London, May 30.

Despatches from Rome carry tributes published in the Italian press to the former world heavyweight champion boxer, Max Schmeling, who met his death in Crete.

The "Corriere della Sera" refers to Schmeling's "exceptional courage, which he continued to display as a soldier in the most dangerous corps —that of parachutists."

In Britain Schmeling is remembered as a hard, rugged man in Teutonic style, who reigned as fistic king of German sport during a period when the Nazis were publicising physical culture.

It is recalled that during training as a parachutist Schmeling broke a leg, but recovered and was able to participate in the assault on Crete.—Reuter.



Panorama Of A Famous Regatta Course

After the elegance of Ascot and the excitement of an international Wimbledon, social and sporting activities before the war used to move to the river and the focus of attention would be centred on Henley, where the stage would be set for the famous regatta of world-wide repute—now, alas, in abeyance until the present conflagration comes to an end. Pictured above is the famous Henley course during the regatta. Tomorrow Shanghai will hold its own version on the Whangpoo, when the Shanghai Rowing Club will stage its Spring Regatta.

"Blazin' Bob" Feller Blanks Tigers to Snap Losing Streak

New York, May 29.

THE great Bob Feller came through with his third consecutive shutout today as the Cleveland Indians trounced the Detroit Tigers 9 to 0.

Feller fanned eight tigers and only seven hits were allowed while the Indians were chasing Tommie Bridges from the mound and turning 13 safe blows into nine runs.

Ken Keltner turned in the lone homer of the game in the fourth inning. However, the big innings for the Indians were the fifth and eighth when three run rallies were staged.

The Boston Red Sox climbed back into fifth place by breaking the winning streak of the Philadelphia Athletics in a free hitting game in which the lead changed several times. Boston won 6 to 4 as Theo Williams and Lamar Newsome came through with homers late in the game. Williams hit his circuit drive in the seventh with one mate aboard.

Bill Dietrich Blanks Browns

Big Bill Dietrich turned in his best performance of the year for the White Sox as he blanked the St. Louis Browns 4 to 0 and yielded only one hit.

Chester Laabs St. Louis garden tender, robbed Dietrich of a no hit game when he connected with a single in the fourth inning. Only three Browns reached first during the game, including Laabs. Dietrich issued two walks and received perfect support by his mates.

The White Sox were held scoreless until the fifth but then staged a three run rally and chased George Caster from the mound. The other score was recorded in the sixth.

Yanks Robbed by Rain

Old man weather gave the New York Yanks a bad break at Washington when rain halted the game and forced them to settle with a 2 to 2 tie with the Senators.

The Yanks had piled up a five run lead in their half of the sixth but since the downpour halted the game before the Senators could get in their sixth inning licks the official score remained a tie.

The senior league leading St. Louis Cardinals won their tenth consecutive game by downing the Cincinnati Reds 10 to 9 and pushed the 1940 world champs back into fifth place in the senior circuit. The big guns of the St. Louis offensive were Enos Slaughter and Steve Mesner who drove in three runs apiece.

Reds Make Desperate Bid

The Reds seriously threatened in the ninth and had pushed over three runs when Martin stabbed Ernie Lombardi's burning line drive when two reds were on base. Marion tossed the ball to second where Ernest Koy was caught for a double play and the end of the rally. The Reds took the lead in the opening inning and stayed ahead until the fourth when the count was knotted at five—all. In the seventh the Cards collected two more runs and had brought their total up to 10 when the ninth rolled around.

Eight hurlers saw service, including five Reds and three Cards. St. Louis collected 14 hits and the Reds accounted for a dozen safe blows.

Carpenter's Successful Debut

Starting his first major league game, Robert Carpenter limited the Boston Bees to five hits as the New York Giants came through with a 9 to 2 victory.

Carpenter started shakily, allowing two runs in the first frame, but after that hurled shutout ball. Boson used three pitchers who were nicked for 13 hits. Charles "Gabby" Hartnett, hard working Giant catcher, had a great day with the willow, accounting for four hits including a homer. Hartnett also batted in four runs. Mel Ott, in the first innings, clouted out the 399th homer of his major league career.

The other clubs of the senior circuit had no games scheduled today.

Box Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	2
Chicago	4	6	0
Batteries: Caster, Allen, Trotter and Ferrell; Dietrich and Tresh.			
Cleveland	9	13	1
Detroit	0	7	2
Batteries: Feller and Hemsley; Bridges, Giebell and Tebetts			
New York	2	7	2
Washington	2	6	0
Batteries: Russo and Dickey, Rosar; Sundra, Masterson and Evans.			
Philadelphia	4	9	1
Boston	6	10	0
Batteries: Knott, Harris and Hayes; Dobson, Ryba and Pytlak.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	2	5	2
New York	9	13	0
Batteries: Posedel, Sullivan, Lamanna and Berres, Masi; Carpenter and Hartnett.			
Cincinnati	9	12	2
St. Louis	10	14	3
Batteries: Thompson, Turner, Vander Meer, Beggs, Hutchings and Lombardi; M. Cooper, Krist, Shoun and Mancuso.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	29	15	.659
Chicago	22	16	.579
New York	22	18	.550
Detroit	21	20	.512
Boston	18	18	.500
Philadelphia	19	21	.475
St. Louis	13	24	.351
Washington	14	26	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	30	9	.769
Brooklyn	27	12	.692
New York	20	14	.588
Chicago	16	20	.444
Cincinnati	17	22	.436
Pittsburgh	13	20	.394
Boston	12	22	.353
Philadelphia	10	26	.278

—United Press.

Horiguchi Retains Feather Crown

Tokyo, May 29.

Tsuneo "Piston" Horiguchi, rugged Japanese featherweight champion, knocked down Takashi "Soldier Boy" Sasazaki four times in the fifth round and won in the following round by a technical knockout to successfully screaming fans at the Kokugikan defended his crown before 10,000 stadium last night.

Sasazaki, who had run up a sensational string of victories since his return from the front lines in China late last year, was simply no match for the Japanese champion whose machine-gun punches landed with annoying frequency despite several hard rights to the jaw from the challenger.

Saved by the bell at the count of eight in the fifth round, Sasazaki nevertheless was so badly beaten that his seconds threw in the towel in the sizth.—Domei.

Schmeling Claimed Still Alive

Berlin, May 30.

German authorities here yesterday announced that Max Schmeling, German boxer and former world's heavyweight champion, is alive and in a German air force hospital.

New Zealand sources in Alexandria and Cairo previously said that Schmeling was killed on Crete while trying to escape from a prison camp.

The German boxer was brought to the hospital from Crete after contracting a "slight tropical disease a few days ago," German authorities stated.

Schmeling was a lance corporal in a Nazi parachute unit and was among the first wave of parachutists who landed on western Crete. He participated in fighting, and amidst greatest difficulties helped form a bridgehead for reinforcements, it was said.

Schmeling was not wounded and his condition is not serious, German authorities claimed.—United Press.

Tokyo Giants Capture Pro-Baseball Pennant

Tokyo, May 29.

For the fifth straight season the Tokyo Giants captured the championship of the Japanese Professional Baseball League as the curtain fell on the spring season with yesterday's games at the Tokyo Korakuen ballpark.

Eking out a close 4 to 3 victory over the strong Hankyu team, the Giants captured the pennant for the fifth straight time since the autumn of 1939.

Displaying superior pitching and batting, the Giants consistently led the league. Three of the first four leading batters during the season just ended were Giants while they also possessed the best hurling staff in the League.

In winning the spring season, the Giants outdistanced their nearest rivals by five games winning 22 games to six losses for a percentage of .786. The Taiyos grabbed second place with 17 wins and 11 losses for a percentage of .607.

The standings were:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Giants	22	6	.786
Taiyo	17	11	.607
Hanshin	16	12	.571
Hankyu	14	14	.500
Nagoya	13	15	.464
Nankai	12	16	.429
Asahi	9	19	.321
Kurowashi	9	19	.321

—Domei

Cecil B. De Mille, who almost never does anything the usual way, is about to become the first man in Hollywood history to direct a motion picture scene under water. He has announced that he intends to don a diving helmet and descend to the coral depths off Key West, Fla., to direct a fight between two divers for his swashbuckling technicolour sea epic, "Reap the wild Wind."

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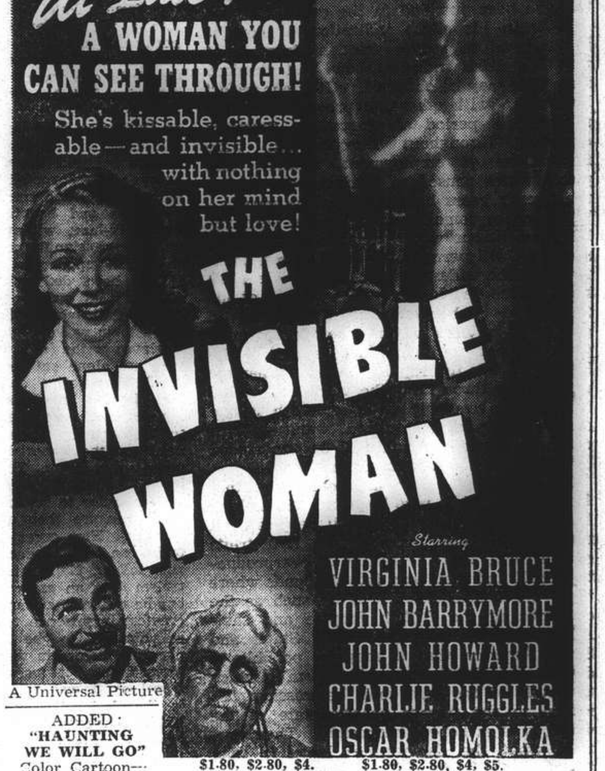

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With GEORGE TOBIAS
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Directed by Alfred E. Green
JOEY AND LAURIE WERE SWEETHEARTS!
Till one fine day, something happened! Something that can happen to any guy and his girl ...in that strange jungle-like part of New York that's East of the River!
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WATCH FOR THE RE-OPENING DATE
G. ALVAREZ
General Manager

Americans Observe Memorial Day With Solemn Ceremony

MEMORIAL Day or Decoration Day, as it is also called in the United States, was celebrated by an impressive and solemn ceremony at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday morning, when the American community of Shanghai gathered to honour members of the American forces who had died in the service of their country.

The ceremony was presided over by Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul-General in Shanghai. A delegation of the U.S. Fourth Marines assembled outside the cemetery and marched in at 8.30 a.m. and this was followed by an invocation by Bishop Ralph Ward.

Next on the programme was the Memorial Day address by Regimental Chaplain H. R. Trump of the U.S. Fourth Marine Corps, who eulogized the American soldiers and sailors for giving their lives for their country far from their homes and loved ones. The speaker also paid tribute to the patriotism of these men. The Benediction by Dr. R. J. McMullen, President of the American Association and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, followed. Volleys were fired by the Fourth Marines, followed by "Taps." The ceremony was brought to a close by the "Star Spangled Banner," played by the Marine Band.

Brief But Impressive

The ceremony was brief but impressive, and, although the number of Americans had considerably decreased in the past year, the attendance was gratifying. A loud-speaker was placed near the main avenue leading from the cemetery gate to the chapel for the benefit of those standing at some distance from the speaker.

The Marine detachment presented arms as the bugler sounded "Taps," while the civilians uncovered. The American Legion, representatives from the U.S. Navy, American Troop and Veterans of the Spanish-American War attended the ceremony. A wreath from the American Legion was laid at the graves. Others noted were Rear-Admiral W. A. Glassford, Col. Samuel L. Howard, commanding the Marines, Capt. N. F. Allman, officer commanding the American Troop, S.V.C., Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, former chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. Leighton Shields, U.S. District Attorney in China.

The following is Chaplain Trump's address:

"Of course you are all familiar with the fact that the Memorial Day had its origin shortly after the close of the civil war. General Logan, who had been favourably impressed with the idea of scattering flowers on the graves of the war dead, issued an order in which he named May 30, 1868, as the First Memorial Day. From that day to this, the custom of strewing flowers and placing flags on the graves of soldiers of our country has continued.

Other Wars As Well

"But Memorial Day is not limited to services for the dead of our Civil War alone. The names of the men who fell in our war with Spain have been written in the scrolls and can never be changed. More recent, too, and far outnumbering all that have gone before, are those who helped to bring victory and freedom in the last great war. These fresh graves, as we might call them, demand that Memorial Day be continued with unabated devotion.

"This is well. Memorial Day should be kept as a high and noble festival and observed in a thoughtful spirit. It is a day sacred to the memory and honour of the departed defenders of our flag, a day on which we are to show that we are truly grateful for their deed of loyalty and sacrifice. It is a day sacred to the memory of innumbered hosts of heroic men, who through rough toil and suffering and victory, have made our country great and free. And let us not forget that the many precious lessons of the day will be lost if we fail to keep in thoughtful recollection our brave defenders themselves, who lie resting from their arms in their silent tents of green.' Let us remember them. Let us, as far as possible, crown their names and recount their deeds, deck all of their valour and crown their graves with their country's flag, and flowers symbolic of our love.

"Yes, we must honour our dead.

"Marshal Foch, some years ago wrote the following message to the World War Veterans:

'It is out of sacrifice and suffering that the greatest things in life grow. No man ever gave up part of himself in a great cause, but that his sacrifice was rewarded a hundred fold in moral and spiritual blessings. Our prayers go up in unison for those men and at the same time we worship their memory.'

"Yes, we must honour their memory.

The Unknown Soldier

"Beneath the Arch of Triumph in Paris burns by night and day a flame of fire. Over the grave of the unknown soldiers it blazes. Or at least it did until recently, but even now those who pass do so with uncovered head and unhurried step.

"At the threshold of Westminster Abbey, where lie the illustrious dead of the British Empire, is the grave of the unknown solder of Britain.

"And at Arlington, we have interred the unrecognized and unrecognizable remains of the unknown soldier of our own country.

"So on Memorial Day we lay our wreaths on the graves of common men who gave their lives for the common good. In this generation, 'it is not the personal glory of kings and emperors, won by the unheralded sacrifice of the common herd, that is memorialized, but it is the courage and the sacrifice of the common soldier that secures our homage.'

"Yes, we must honour our dead.

"I have said that before. But how? Tall monuments, artistically carved with rarest skill,' cannot honour our soldiers as much as loyal patriotic impulses planted in the hearts of our people by the record of their deeds; impulses, which, if properly nourished, will engender loyalty, patriotism and love of the flag.

"That flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battlefields, thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame."

"The point is this, we best honour the memory of our fallen heroes by becoming loyal and patriotic citizens. Let us jealously guard and watch over the noble ideas which are the foundation and the soul of our democratic institutions and remember that the very best memorial we can erect to our soldier dead is our firm opposition to and resentment of anything and everything which would undermine the noble ideals for which our fore-fathers fought and died.

Serpent of Hate

"Again we honour our dead by doing all within our power to put down that gory monster that is rampant in the world today. I refer to the serpent of hate. Of course there are some things we ought to hate—the ugly, the unjust, the wicked. We ought to hate superstition, fanaticism and bigotry. We ought to hate all autocratic power that for any ulterior reason violates the value and dignity of human personality. We have a duty to resent all attempts to stir up antagonism between people because of colour or creed or caste. We must be righteously indignant against any usurpation of human rights.

"But hating people, individuals, for any cause is dangerous. Let us remember that for more than a century and a half our country has stood the test of democracy, a fact made possible largely because of the absence of basic class hatred. It is a bad time to change. Let us away with hate.

"Another way in which we erect the best memorial to our honoured dead is to keep our patriotism Christian. Love of country is not only a natural sentiment in every human heart, but it is right in the sight of God. No one can ignore his relation to his country and not sin against God. 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy.' These were the words of one loyal both to God and country. Christ, too, was a patriot, and a religion without patriotism is not inspired by Christ. He loved His nation. He came first for His own people, preached to them and wept when they would not attend to the things which belonged to their peace.

Heroes Recalled

"Memorial Day helps in keeping this higher form of patriotism alive. Is there no lesson of loyalty to God and native land when we remember men like Commodore Perry, before his battles placing the American flag on the capstan of his ship, and the Bible on the flag, and then with his men gathered around him, singing the Old Hundredth psalm? Or of Nathan Coffin, urged and threatened to induce him to enlist with his nation's enemy, replying 'Hang me if you will to the highest yard arm of your ship, but do not ask me to become a traitor to my country.' Or of General Reed of the Revolution, offered fifty thousand dollars as a bribe, replying, 'Gentlemen, I am poor, very poor, but your king is not rich enough to buy me.'

"And so, on this Memoraial Day, with the sound of battle ringing in our ears, we lay our wreaths and pay our humble and sincere tribute to those brave men who fought and died that peace might come, liberty and justice prevail, remembering that our greatest tribute arises from lives devoted to democratic ideals of loyalty and Christian patriotism.

"The men, whose memories we honour and whose deeds of heroism we admire, have made their sacrifice. Long ago they received their highest possible decoration—the Wooden Cross. Very soon the bugles will be heard playing those familiar and final notes which for ages have been sounded over the graves of our hero dead. This service of ceremony will be over and we shall go to our various ways, conscious of having done our part in this colourful, yearly ceremony.

"But our real task of commemoration has just begun. The dead don't want to be mourned, neither do they want to be forgotten. They have kept their pact; we must keep ours. It was no accident that their motto during the last World War was 'Carry On.' Their task is finished. The voice of millions of dead say 'Live for the things for which we died.' This is our task. May each one of us 'Carry On' and accomplish it as the wisdom and guidance of Almighty God gives us the power."

Lesson Sermon

"Ancient and modern Necromancy, Alias, Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced":—is the subject of the Lesson Sermon to be read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, throughout the world on Sunday. Golden Text:—Prov. 21.30. "There is no wisdom nor understanding nor counsel against the Lord." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from the Bible:—(Luke 21) "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh. And he spake to them a parable; Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; When they now shoot forth, ye see and know of your own selves that summer is now nigh at hand. So likewise ye, when ye see these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand."

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—The mild forms of animal magnetism are disappearing, and its aggressive features are coming to the front. The loom of crime, hidden in the dark recesses of mortal thought, are every hour weaving webs more complicated and subtle. So secret are the present methods of animal magnetism that they ensnare the age into indolence, and produce the very apathy on the subject which the criminal desires. Mankind must learn that evil is not power.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Dragon Boat Festival Held

Pictured above is one of the three contestants which vied for honours in the picturesque regatta which annually features the observance among the local Chinese population of the Dragon Boat festival. Crowds of Chinese and foreigners thronged the Post Office Bridge in the afternoon to get a glimpse of the gaudily dressed boats which raced around the Creek to the accompaniment of hoarse shouting and the merriment of scores of children.

Effect of Past Week's News On People of Germany

A COMMENTARY by S. A. Voigt, for many years a foreign correspondent of a leading British paper, broadcast over the B.B.C. on Thursday :—

Few of us sent home from the front at the end of the first World War dreamed that we were just going home on leave, but 20 years leave it was. When the second World War began in September, 1939, the intervening years became quite unreal and like a dream. This feeling is much stronger amongst the enemy than ourselves. I notice it unmistakeably when I listen to German broadcasts and read German newspapers; it permeates the whole German outlook. To the Germans, the intervening years are as nothing, even less than the shadow of a dream. After all, we thought the war was over once and for all, that the account was settled; but the German view has always been that the war was not over and the account is not settled, so they quite unconsciously began where they left off.

The intervening years of peace were, we now realize, not devoted to the arts of peace in Germany, but were just a period of preparation for the renewal of the first World War. When we talk of peace it is the 1918-1939 period we have in mind, but to the Germans peace is not represented by the period between the two World Wars—that is not their lost Paradise—the only peace period that they are able to remember at all vividly is the period before the first World War; that is their peace-time.

I mention all this because it will, I think, help us to understand the manner in which the Germans are taking the events of the last few days—the sinking of the Hood and the Bismarck, and President Roosevelt's speech.

Merely Interludes

We talk of Nazi Germany as though it were something entirely new, but just as this war is for the Germans the continuation of the last, the Nazi régime is fundamentally a development of the former Empire, the Weimar régime and an attempt at democracy being merely interludes which have been eradicated by Hitler, at least that is the way their propaganda machine puts it. Observations made by the German wireless and the German newspapers on recent events are almost exactly what was said in similar circumstances in the last war, even the turn of each phrase is almost the same. It is as though nothing has passed between, nothing has changed; there has been no peace, no revolution, no inflation, no unrest, no unemployment, absolutely nothing between the two world wars. Germany is at it again, as though there had been no defeat, no armistice, no Treaty of Versailles.

What is in the mind of the German reading and listening public at the moment? How has that public reacted during the last few days? To what conclusion has the German mind and character come?

Pride in Fleet

In this war and the last the Germans have a special pride in their fleet, particularly as it is youthful as compared with the British fleet. The two air forces are of equal age and they expect their air force to be about as good as ours; they take victory on land for granted, but victory at sea fires them with pride, for their inferiority complex is assuaged, because they are comparatively new as a naval power. German commentators on the sinking of the Hood were therefore jubilant, calling it a daring and happy enterprise; one said it was clear that the whole British navy was out of date, another pointed to our loss of prestige, another drew hasty conclusions about German invincibility at sea.

There was no depth, no height, to which their imagination did not stretch as a result of the sinking of the Hood. But how do you suppose they were affected by the sinking of the Bismarck and by President Roosevelt's speech? The loss of the Bismarck has a special significance, so they say, in that it is a special cause for pride, for it shows that the British fleet is not at all sure of itself because it sent so many ships to engage a new German battleship and cruiser—as though the Germans, if they had had the chance, would have refrained from sending superior forces against a British battleship. The Germans were at first silent about President Roosevelt's speech, but knowing their general attitude towards America, as shown in their recent commentaries, we can guess with fair accuracy what they really thought about the speech.

Belittling U.S. Aid

During the first World War a certain Dr. Hertz—a jingo and Pan-German, and therefore one of Hitler's forerunners—made himself conspicuous in the German Parliament when it seemed that the United States might come into the war. He declared with his so-called superior knowledge that as Americans can neither fly nor swim they could not cross the Atlantic and could not therefore be of any use to the Allies against Germany. The Americans helped us nevertheless; they came in ships, a possibility evidently overlooked by Dr. Hertz. In addition to shipping from America, American aircraft can and do fly the Atlantic, and planes, munitions and raw materials are arriving in ever-increasing volume. Although in Germany Dr. Hertz's outlook is discredited as containing a flaw somewhere or other, German commentators explained that American aid is so slow and small that Great Britain will have to give in before it can be made effective. Hitler has declared that 1941 will be the year of decisive victory for Germany and there can be no doubt whatever that the German nation counts on victory within the present year.

Attempt to Suppress

I do not know why the Germans endeavoured to suppress President Roosevelt's speech. After all, memories of the first World War cannot be effaced altogether. I have no doubt that many Germans listened to the broadcast, and many more must have heard all about it. President Roosevelt cannot be silenced, not even in Germany, too many Germans have been to the United States, too many know the power of the United States, and, what is more, too many Germans would like to go the United States—very many would do anything to be there just now.

The counter offensive to the President's speech takes the line that it is not Germany but the United States who intends to rule the world. There is a young generation of Germans who have grown up in ignorance of the outside world—who have grown up since Hitler came into power eight years ago, and who may believe this line of propaganda. We must not forget them. There is something else we must not forget. We must not forget the observers who have watched Germany since the war began. They say there is much apathy amongst the German people. Apathy in a democracy is a mortal danger, but in a dictatorship it is an asset. Apathy tends to deaden the effect of even such news as the Hood and the Bismarck, but the events of the last few days have undoubtedly done something towards a further loss of Hitler's prestige, and it is prestige which Hitler needs for victory as much as he needs arms and ammunition.

Lady Mossop Will Open M.C.L. Fair

With glorious weather auguring well for its success, the annual Fun Fair of the Ministering Children's League will be opened at 2.30 p.m. today by Lady Mossop who recently returned to Shanghai from a furlough abroad. With preparations made days in advance by the ladies who have worked indefatigably to make the event a gala affair unrivalled by those of former years, the pari mutuel rooms of the Race Club where it is held, will be the scene of considerable bustle and activity.

The fair will be housed in the entire ground floor, with lots of exits into the grounds on either side. Stalls are so spaced as to provide ample room for both buyers and strollers. The sports section will have a large room with an exit to the grounds where the children will find entertainment galore, including pony rides and outdoor games.

Attractive Stalls

The stalls are numerous and attractive. The Children's Stall will probably be the centre of attraction, as really beautiful articles are displayed here. There will be refreshments in abundance and a parcel stall will take care of cumbersome packages. Tombola prizes this year are unusually attractive and raffle prizes also come in for special mention.

Householders will find all they require at the sweet stall, jam stall and basket stall, where original and exquisite designs in wicker furniture will delight everyone interested in outdoor furniture for the summer. Delightful articles for tots up to two years will be found at the baby's stall.

The M.C.L. Fun Fair has for its object the helping of needy children and many organizations look forward to its success to secure more funds from the League to keep themselves going. For the little ones and their parents all roads this afternoon will lead to the Race Club grounds.

Rice Shop Assistants Return to Work

The number of strikers diminished by 1,000 yesterday, when the employees of rice shops in the International Settlement and French Concession resumed work after they had been promised that their employers would review their demands. These, it may be recalled, were twenty in number.

The brief strike of the 1,000 employees resulted in the arrest of almost 30 men on Wednesday, they being taken into custody for intimidating shop owners and non-striking assistants and agitating among them. The arrested men have not been freed.

This was the only change recorded yesterday morning and the report that painters, some 4,000 in number, would return to their jobs was found to be without base. No indications with regard to the settlement of the dispute were seen yesterday, according to circles close to labour here.

There are still about 6,000 on strike in the foreign areas of the city, with the disputes at Patons and Baldwins, the Commercial Press, stocking dyeing factories, and Chinese garages deadlocked.

Australian Minister Sees Ohashi

Tokyo, May 30.

Sir John Crieg Latham, Australian Minister to Japan, conferred for approximately one hour this morning with the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chuichi Ohashi. The subject of their conversations was not divulged.—Domei.

Hatchet Used in Attack On Nantao Gambler

Although no motive could be ascertained for the attempt made by several Chinese to murder Mr. Tong Yu-kcei on Avenue Edward VII a few minutes before midnight on Thursday, it was believed that the fact that the victim had been connected with gambling dens in Nantao might be the reason for the attack. He was also said to be a money-lender and this gave ground for thought that the man had been assaulted by someone out of revenge.

According to investigations conducted by detectives of the French police, the victim, who is 38 years of age and actually without steady employment, was returning home from the Tien Zeu Theatre in Yu Ya Ching Road, accompanied by his mother-in-law and his wife, an actress of the theatre, when the attack was made.

Just before entering Zong Yu Li, where he resides at house 4, Mr. Tong stopped at a cigarette stall at the entrance to the lane to buy some cigarettes. Hardly had his wife and her mother entered their house when they heard him shout for help.

Hatchet Near By

Rushing into the street, they saw the victim, lying on the ground, with blood running out of his head and hand. The hatchet, with which the assailants struck him, was found abandoned near him.

A call was immediately put through to the French police and the wounded man was taken to Ste. Marie's Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious. He was questioned there by detectives and told them that he had no time to see who his assailants were and that he knew of no reason why he had been attacked.

Nevertheless, he revealed that he had been connected with gambling dens in Nantao and that he lent money to people at interest. These two things led the detectives to believe that he had been assaulted either out of professional jealousy or out of revenge.

Sikh Recruiting Day June 24

Patiala, May 30.

"Sikh recruiting day" will be observed on June 24 throughout the Punjab following a decision by the Khalsa Defence of India League.—Reuter.

Dragon Boat Holiday Is Observed Here

Public offices, many business establishments and foreign firms were closed yesterday in observance of the Dragon Boat Festival, one of the most important holidays in the Chinese lunar calendar. Chinese in Shanghai joined their compatriots throughout the country in observing the day.

The festival takes first place among the three principal festivals in this country, the other two being the Mid-Autumn or Moon Festival and the New Year Festival. Prior to the outbreak of the hostilities the day was made the occasion for the holding of regattas with fantastic dragon boats manned by redoubtable oarsmen who threw all their energy to secure first place in a keenly contested race across the river. The picturesque scene was accompanied by much shouting and gesticulating, which in former years drew numerous foreigners as well as Chinese spectators to the Bund.

The day is also regarded as "five poison" day. To ward off evil spirits and poisonous creatures alike, a Chinese herb ground into powder is sprayed in every room. The occurrence of the festival is one of the Chinese settlement days when all accounts outstanding must be liquidated or woe betide the debtor. For centuries the day has been accepted as a holiday for workers.

Italian Steamers to Run Blockade

Rio de Janeiro, May 30.

Two Italian steamers are preparing to run the British blockade across the Atlantic. They are the cargo steamers Butterfly and Maggio and are reported being made ready to leave Pernambuco for a German port. The vessels are loaded with cotton and hides.—Reuter.

Thai Premier Not to Visit Japan

Bangkok, May 30.

Reports that the Premier of Thailand might visit Japan are not substantiated here. It is understood that while the Premier would like to go abroad for a holiday and to study conditions in various foreign countries, he feels he cannot leave the country in view of the present war situation. A Cabinet Minister informed Reuter that the government was not aware of any proposal to send a Japanese economic mission to Thailand.—Reuter.

Dr. Hu Shih Honoured

Montreal, May 30.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to United States, has received an honourary degree of Doctor of Letters from McGill University.—Reuter.

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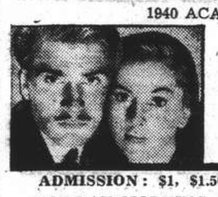
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

London Stocks

Thursday's Closing Quotations

London, May 29.

Generally steady conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange today, the main feature being investment inquiry for higher yielding shares, including certain rubber, shipping, bank and electrical shares, but business was not lasge and price movements were small.

British gilt-edged securities and home rails tended to be slightly easier. Kaffirs quiet and oils fairly steady.

Among foreign loans, Japanese bonds improved slightly.—Reuter.

	May 28	29
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£103¹³⁄₁₆	103¹¹⁄₁₆
3% Defence Loan	101⅝	101⅝
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	38	38
4½% Anglo-French Loan	37	37
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	21	21
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	30	30
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	7—9	7—9
5% Honan Rly., 1905	10	10
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	14	14
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	9	9
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14	14
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	10	10
5% „ „ G.	10	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	10	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	10	10
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	48	48
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	22	22½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	26	26½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	8⅞	8⅞
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	76	76
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	78 N	73 N
Mercantile Bank of India	10⅞	11
National Bank of India	31	31
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/3	10/3
B'tish American Tobacco	88/1½	88/1½
Dunlop Rubber	32/6	32/9
Imp. Chem. Industries	30/9	30/10½
United Steel	23/3	23/3
Woolworths	48/-	48/-
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	11/-	11/-
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	142/6	141/3
Western Holdings	11/4½	11/1½
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	33¼	33
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	12⅜	12⅛
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	40/7½	41/3

U.S. Commodities

Thursday's Closing Quotations

New York, May 29.

The cotton market opened barely steady, with quotations ruling from 4 to 7 points down on pre-holiday liquidation and Southern and local selling, induced by apprehension over possible Government price-fixing measures. The disquietening news from Crete and the easiness of other commodities further dampened sentiment. However, there was some trade support on the scale-down, while unfavourable weather reports were ignored. At the close, quotations ranged from 9 to 14 points down from the previous final levels.

The raw rubber market ruled easy on increased selling pressure, coupled with lower Singapore cables an fears over Government price control measures. At the last callover, losses from 28 to 35 points were recorded.

Easy conditions prevailed in the Chicago Wheat Pit, owing to the continued apathy of commercial speculative interests and the belief that the bulk of the new crop hedging operations will be consummated in Chicago, owing to the shipping rate advantages as against those of Kansas City. At the final bell, losses from 2 to 2⅛ cents were registered.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
July	13.06-08	—09	July	22.12 B	—28
Oct.	13.24-25	—14	Sept.	21.80-80	—35
Dec.	13.33-33	—10	Dec.	21.25-30	—30
Jan.	13.29 N.	—10	Mar.	20.80-80	—30
Mar.	13.29-30	—10			
May	13.24-24	—12			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
July	2.47-48 B/A	+1	July	0.81½-82½ B/A	1½
Sept.	2.50-51 B/A	unc.	Sept.	0.88½-89½ B/A	—½

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
July	93¾-93⅞	—2	July	73⅛-73⅛	—1⅛
Sept.	95¼-95⅜	—2⅛	Sept.	74⅜-74⅜	—1¼

New York Silk No. 1

July 2.85½B-86A —1½

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, May 29.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N	London	1/5¹³⁄₁₆
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	19½	.. sellers	1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Hongkong	82½	.. buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		.. sellers	83 N.
		.. buyers	77½ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3⅓₂
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4³⁄₁₆
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3½d.	.. buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.125 N.	Japan	23.45/48*
Paris	2.31	Shanghai	5.52
Italy	5.26¼†	Hongkong	24.49
S'zerland	23.21	Hungary	19.85
.. "free"	23.23	Finland	2.05
Sweden	23.85	Manila	49.80 N
Montreal	87.750		
London			4.03¾
Buenos Aires Paper			29.78
„ „ .. market rate			23.80
Montreal on London			4.60

*—Offered N—Nominal †—Official.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

May 29.

London:		
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1¹⁄₁₆%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1³⁄₁₆%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%F
		0⁷⁄₁₆%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0⅝%F
		0⁹⁄₁₆%A
Call money		1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

	May 29	May 30
London spot	23⁷⁄₁₆d.	Unrecd.
„ forward	23⁷⁄₁₆d.	„
„ gold	168/-	„

—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Thursday's Closing Quotations

New York, May 29.

The undertone of the Stock Exchange was firm today, but trading continued to be light, with quotations mainly finishing fractions up.

The slight improvement witnessed today was due entirely to technical grounds, with some shorts covering, despite the holiday tomorrow.

Many operators were absent from the floor, while other held aloof as they were unable to assay the ultimate effect of the Emergency Decree.

Although the Battle of Crete had already been discounted by Wall Street, nevertheless today's reports dampened sentiment.

The volume of business done totalled 340,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	116.80	115.84	116.23	+0.07
20 Rails	27.66	27.45	27.57	—0.08
15 Utilit.	17.01	16.86	16.95	+0.10
40 Bonds	——	——	91.12	+0.08
11 Commod.	——	——	67.83	—0.82

May	28	29	May	28	29
Adams Exp	5¾	5⅝	Johns Man	57½	*57
Alg Lud	21¼	21¾	Kennecot	†35½	35⅜
Allis Chal	25½	26¼	Libbey O F	†28½	28½
Amer Can	79	78½	Lockheed	22½	22⅝
Am Cyan	36¼	35¾	Loew's	28⅛	28
Am For Pr	0½	*0½	Martin	27¼	27¼
.. $7 pfd	17¾	*17	Mont Ward	33½	33⅝
Am Loco	11¾	11¾	Nat Avian	8	8¼
Am Metal	*17	17	Nat City B	*24½	*24½
Am Radtr	6⅝	†6⅝	Nat Dairy	12⅞	13⅛
Am R Mill	13¾	13⅝	Nat Dist	19½	19½
Am Smelt	39¾	40⅝	Nat P & L	5⅞	5¾
Am Sug	14½	15	Nat Sup	5⅝	5⅞
Ah T & T	150¼	150½	N Y Cent	12½	12⅜
Am Tob	62¾	63	Niag Hud	2¼	2⅜
Am Wtwrks	4¼	4½	N A Avian	13½	13¼
Anaconda	26	26¼	N Am Co	13	13
Atchison	27½	27	N Pacific	6⅝	6½
Avian Cpn	3¼	3¼	Packard	2½	2½
Bald Loco	13¼	13½	Paramount	10¾	10⅞
Balt & O	3⅝	3⅝	Penn R R	24	24⅜
Barn Oil	9½	9½	Phil Pet	41⅝	41⅞
Bendix	34⅜	34½	Pullman	27⅝	27⅞
Beth St	69¼	69¾	Pure Oil	9⅜	9⅝
Bliss	15	14⅜	Radio	3⅜	3⅝
Boeing	14	—	Reading	*14½	14½
Borg War	16¼	16⅜	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Briggs	19¼	19¼	Rep Avian	3⅝	3⅝
Budd	4	4	Rep Steel	18½	18
Can Pac	3½	3½	Rey Tob	28⅝	28½
Celanese	19⅜	*19½	Shell U Oil	14½	14⅜
Chase N B	*28¾	*28¾	Schenley	10¼	10¼
Ches & O	34¾	35¾	Shell U Oil	14½	14⅜
Chrysler	55½	55¼	Soc Vac	9½	9
Col G & E	2½	2½	Sthrn Pac	11⅛	11¼
Col Credit	23	23¼	Sthrn Rly	23¼	23½
Com & Sth	0⁵⁄₁₆	0⅜	Spicer	30	*30½
Cons Edis	17½	17½	Std Brands	5½	5⅝
Cons Oil	6⅝	6	Std G & E	0½	0½
Copld St	†13	14	Std Oil	37¼	37
Curtis Wr	8¼	8⅜	Studebaker	4¾	4⅞
Douglas	68	68	Swift Int	18⅜	18½
Du Pont	142⅜	144¼	Technicor	8¼	8¼
E P Lead	8⅜	*8	Tex Corp	39⅜	39⅜
Elec A Lite	25⅝	26	Transamer	*4½	4½
Elec B & S	2	2	Tw Cent	5½	5½
.. $5 pfd	55½	55¼	Un B & P	10¼	10½
.. $6 pfd	58¼	59	Un Air	40½	†78¾
El P & L	*32¼	*33	Un Pac	79¾	†78¼
Flintkote	12½	12½	Un Air	40½	†38
Gen Elec	28½	28½	Un A Line	9¾	9¼
Gen Motor	37½	37½	Un Corp	0⁹⁄₁₆	0⁹⁄₁₆
Gen Rly	13	*13¼	.. $3 pfd	21⅞	22
Gen T & R	10½	*10½	Un Gas	6⅞	6⅞
Goodrich	12¼	12⅝	U S Rub	21	21½
Dist Cpr	—	13½	U S Steel	52⅞	53¼
Goodyear	16½	16⅜	Vanadium	23⅞	23⅝
Gt N I Ore	14¾	15	Vutee	5¾	6½
Gt N Rly	26	25¾	Walworth	4½	4⅜
Gt West	23½	24	War Br Pic	3⅜	3½
Int Nickel	†24½	24½	West Elec	86⅝	86⅞
Int Paper	14½	13⅞	Woodward	26	*25½
Int T & T	2¾	*2			

BONDS

Am For Pr	55	54⅝	Int T & T	46	46½
Australian	59½	59⅞	Erie	24	24½
Brazil	21½	21	New Eng	62	61½
.. 6½%	17	17	Sthrn Pac	52½	52⅞
C S P & L	97½	97⅝	St G & E	87	86½

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices ruled firm today, after an irregular start on light volume. The session was strictly dominated by preholiday considerations, and many traders were absent from the floor. Carloadings during the past week reached a new high since 1930, totalling 866,017 units.

In accordance with the new margin requirements enforced by the various New York Commodity Exchanges, the following are our New original margin requirements effective immediately:—cocoa US$650; coffee US$625; copper US$650; hides US$700; pepper US$1,000; rubber US$1,200; and silk US$650.

British Commodities

Thursday's Closing Quotations

London, May 29.

Prices in the London tin market today ruled steady.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⁵⁄₁₆ +⅛; sellers 13¾ unch: June del. buyers 13⁵⁄₁₆ +⅛; sellers 13⁷⁄₁₆ +⅛.

London Metals: Standard, cash, middle price £261⅞ +⅛; 3 mths, middle price £263¹⁄₁₆ unch.—Reuter.

N. Y. Stock Market

New York, May 29.

Stocks firmed after an irregular start today and turnover was light with war stocks again the favourites.

Wall Street regarded President Roosevelt's speech as not unfavourable to the market. Some traders had anticipated more warlike utterances but in no instance were there any beliefs the President had gone beyond the limits which the market had not already discounted in advance.

Experts believed that the nation was headed toward war and that only time will tell when an actual declaration is to be. Meanwhile, the market was discounting U.S. entry so that when it actually does come the market may be in a position to rise.

Chrysler rallied today after equalling its lowest for the year. Among war stocks Savage arms and Hercules powder were up over a point. Rail equipments were strong. Curtiss Wright was most active and made a small gain. Consolidated aircraft hit a new high. Dow Chemical went up two points and DuPont and Union Carbide picked up a point each.—United Press.

London Bullion

London, May 29.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 168/- unchanged.

London Silver: Very little trade demand was satisfied from production sources. Market steady. After the official fixing the market was idle, with no business passing.

Spot	23⁷⁄₁₆d.	+¹⁄₁₆d.
Forward	23⁷⁄₁₆d.	+¹⁄₁₆d.

—Reuter.

Commodity Index

Washington, May 29.

The Department of Labour's all-commodity index of wholesale prices during the week ended May 22, advanced .4 per cent to 85.0 per cent of the 1926 average. This was compared to 84.6 per cent for the week ended May 15 and 77.8 per cent for the corresponding week last year.—United Press.

Mr. Harold Ickes

Shortages of Power and Oil in United States

Washington, May 30.

National daylight saving time was advocated by Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at a press conference yesterday.

He also suggested that the United States might have to resort to the restricted use of electricity and to institute petrolless Sundays in order to meet shortages of power and oil.

Commenting on the restriction on electricity, Mr. Ickes declared: "It is more important to make aluminium than to have night baseball" (referring to the popularity of floodlit professional baseball games).

He said the oil problem was strictly one of transportation owing to the transfer to British service of one-fifth of the American tanker fleet.

Mr. Ickes' comments were made simultaneously with a statement by an official of the Federal Power Commission, who foresaw "perhaps history's most serious" emergency power supply.—Reuter.

Ickes Asks U.S. Sacrifices to Meet Emergency

Washington, May 30.

A stern picture of sacrifices which the United States public will be required to face shortly in furthering the nation's anti-Axis policy including possible restrictions on civilian use of petrol, oil and electricity, was drawn yesterday by Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at his press conference.

Mr. Ickes said the sacrifices most likely would be accomplished on a voluntary basis, but he intimated that sterner measures would be taken, if necessary, to keep defence production moving at top speed and to assure supplies of essential materials.

The Secretary of Interior declared that the United States faced shortages of electric power in several areas and a shortage of petrol and other petroleum products on the Atlantic seaboard due to inadequate transportation facilities. He revealed that the nation was also threatened by a shortage of rolling stock, chiefly in freight cars.

Shortages Disclosed

Previously, the Administration officially disclosed that steel and aluminium shortages were impending, requiring application of the priorities system to these products. Automobile production has been curtailed 20 per cent. and might be curtailed an additional 20 per cent. in order to conserve steel and other metals.

The comment by Mr. Ickes yesterday, however, was the first intimation to the general public that possibly it may be necessary to curtail numerous essential civilian facilities which the American public has become accustomed to regard as necessaries. He said the entire nation may be asked to go on daylight saving time in order that civilians will go to bed earlier and thus avoid using an hour nightly of electric light. He also suggested that neon store lights and night baseball games may be abandoned.—United Press.

Japan Invokes Exchange Compensation System

Tokyo, May 30.

The Finance Ministry has decided to invoke the foreign exchange loss compensation system under which the Government will bear all losses incurred by Japanese foreign exchange banks in connection with yen-sterling exchange business, it was officially announced today. The system was approved by Parliament in March. It will become effective on June 1.

The Government explained that this action was taken because Japan's international commerce had been adversely affected by the inability of Japanese banks to transact in forward exchange in terms of British currency.

That was attributed to the impossibility of the Japanese banks to obtain a clear picture of future developments regarding British currency and currencies linked with it, paralleling the recent marked changes in the international situation.

The foreign exchange currencies covered will be the British pound sterling, Egyptian pound, South African pound, Australian pound, New Zealand pound, Indian rupee, Straits Settlements dollar, Hongkong dollar and Thailand's baht.

Private banks' foreign exchange holdings of these currencies will be concentrated to the Yokohama Specie Bank through the Bank of Japan. The loss sustained by the Yokohama Specie Bank will be compensated by the Government, while profits will be taken by the Government.

It was reported that the Government would adopt similar arrangements regarding foreign currency in terms of the American dollar, thereby completing the new structure of war-time foreign exchange business in Japan.—United Press.

Turkey Approves Budget

Ankara, May 30.

The Turkish National Assembly has approved a budget for 1941 totalling Turkish £310,000,000, it was announced today.—Reuter.

British Pick Up Over 100 Men From Bismarck

London, May 30.

More than 100 officers and men from the German 30,000-ton battleship Bismarck were picked up by British forces and are prisoners of war, stated an Admiralty communique, which said that the attack on the Bismarck, in which the destroyer H.M.S. Sikh took part in addition to the ships already announced, resulted in the speed of the Bismarck being reduced and the steering gear being put out of action. Both the main and secondary armaments however remained effective.

Shortly before 9 a.m. on May 27, the battleships King George V and Rodney engaged the enemy with their main armaments.

"The gunfire of these two battleships silenced the enemy," said the communique. "The commander-in-chief then ordered the cruiser Dorsetshire to sink the Bismarck with torpedoes."

"On the day after the sinking of the Bismarck," continued the communique, "some of our naval forces which had taken part in the operations leading up to the destruction of the German battleship were heavily attacked by German aircraft. During these attacks H.M.S. Mashona (1,850 tons), a destroyer of the Tribal class, was hit. The Board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that she subsequently sank and that one officer and 45 ratings are missing. The next of kin of the casualties are being informed as soon as possible."—Reuter.

Queen Inspects Regiment Rides Gun Carrier

London, May 30.

The Queen rode in a Bren gun carrier yesterday when she visited the south coast and inspected a headquarters company of a London Scottish regiment of which she is colonel-in-chief.

She rode in the carrier over the country for 10 minutes and during the journey through a well known coast village she saw something of the defences including heavy tanks at Dover. Visiting Brighton she carried through several engagements and after lunching with officers visited other coastal defences.

The King yesterday visited the dry land "ship" H.M.S. King Alfred which is the Navy's training school for candidates from the lower deck for the rank of officers. The King saw everything done "Navy fashion" in this establishment where more than 6,000 officers have been produced.

Acknowledging the cheers from a crowd gathered to witness his arrival, the King smiled when a woman called out, "What about the old Bismarck now?"

Later he inspected a company of "wrens"—women's naval auxiliaries.—Reuter.

Traffic in Boys in Malaya Curbed

London, May 30.

The question of traffic in boys in the Straits Settlements was raised in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Labour member for the Shipley Division fo Yorkshire, asked whether legislative steps were being taken in the Straits Settlements to prohibit traffic in boys who were sold for employment outside the territories.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, replied that inquiries by the Straits Government in collaboration with the authorities of Hongkong had shown that since the extension of the Sino-Japanese hostilities to South China there had been traffic of some extent in boys from China ports to Malaya.

The Straits Settlements Government had decided that preventive steps must be taken and Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for Colonies, was at present awaiting the Governor's recommendations.—Reuter.

America Constructing 851 Ships

Washington, May 30.

A high source told the United Press today that the United States at present was building or had contracted for the construction of 851 sea-going vessels.

Of this number only 60 were being built specially for Britain, although an additional 422 vessels, which were ordered under the emergency programme, probably would be widely utilized for Britain when they would be completed, this source added.

The present total building programme includes 603 freighters, 30 passenger ships, 165 tankers and 53 miscellaneous and undisclosed craft.—United Press.

Calamba Sugar Sale

San Francisco, May 29.

Mr. Alfred Ehrman, spokesman for California trustees of the great Calamba Sugar Estate in the Philippines, declared yesterday that the transaction to transfer holdings to Filipino interests was pending. He added that the sale would consist only of the Calamba physical properties, and would not include current assets and the half-interest owned in the Pampanga Sugar Mills.—United Press.

Oil Production Down

New York, May 29.

The American Petroleum Institute announced yesterday that oil production last week averaged 3,756,100 barrels daily. The total was 28,350 barrels less than the preceding week's production and 79,550 barrels less than production for the corresponding week of 1940.—United Press.

Electricity Production

New York, May 29.

The Edison Institute reported yesterday that production of electricity last week totalled 2,791,609,000 kilowatt hours. This was 8,113,000 kilowatt hours less than the preceding week's production but 342,744,000 kilowatt hours more than production for the corresponding week of 1940.—United Press.

Roosevelt Believed Wooing Japan From Axis Fold

Washington, May 30.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's persistent references to, his denunciations of Herr Hitler in his speech on Tuesday night, and the comparative absence of reference to Japan have given rise to numerous reports here that he was "wooing Japan" and that he hoped to persuade her to leave the Axis. Some substance seemed to be given to these reports by statements made anonymously by Congressmen and widely circulated.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was closely questioned on this subject at his press conference yesterday and the query brought nothing except a faint statement that American policy towards Japan had undergone no change whatever.

There appears to be an easy explanation of these reports however. They appear to come from Oregon interests and it is well known that Oregon, generally speaking, is pro-Japanese as California is notoriously anti-Japanese. This appears to stem from the fact that Japan has long been one of Oregon's best customers.

It seems from Mr. Hull's statement, however, that United States policy remains unchanged and that Japan is still regarded as an integral part of the Axis, for which reason her policy is regarded as being as much anti-United States as that of the European totalitarians or brutalitarians.

Full of Rumours

Washington lately also has been full of rumours that peace talks are possible between Tokyo and Chungking, but enquiries in responsible quarters elicit no evidence to confirm such rumours. On the contrary, it is certain that increasing aid for China in her fight against one section of the Axis will be forthcoming but naturally it will be slower in arriving than it will in Britain.

The position is that China is holding Japan and has immobilized a large Japanese Army which seems powerless to penetrate China deeper or force her to surrender, whereas on the European side Britain needs immediate and increasing help to hold the European part of the Axis. But as British needs are supplied the present trickle of American help across the Pacific will unquestionably increase enormously.—Reuter.

Chungking Anxiety

Chungking, May 30.

Reports that President Roosevelt deliberately refrained from mentioning Japan in his fireside chat in the hope of alienating Japan from the Axis are causing considerable anxiety among Chinese circles here.

Commenting on the subject the influential Chinese daily, the "Ta Kung Pao," this morning declared: "If the United States actually believes that Japanese industrialists will be able to overthrow the domination of militarists, resulting in a deterioration of Japan's relations with the Axis, then Washington has been misled by Japanese propaganda.

"When Japan joined the Axis it was clear that the United States was the imaginary objective of the tripartite pact. When the United States is on the brink of participation in the European war, and when Japan is preparing to fulfil her obligations to Germany and Italy under the provisions of the pact, it is dangerous for the United States to dream of the loss of power on the part of Japanese militarists or Japan's alienating from the Axis.

Japanese Menace

"The slightest wrong move on the part of the United States will expose her to the Japanese menace."

In order to offset the Chinese public's anxiety the official Central News Agency has released a statement declaring that the fireside chat revealed President Roosevelt's deep concern in Far Eastern Developments, while the President's assurance of continued and increased assistance to China increased China's confidence and moral.

The statement further added that President Roosevelt's declaration upholding the doctrine of freedom of the seas was not restricted to the Atlantic but all parts of the world.

While reports from Washington are arousing speculation whether the United States is planning "to make a deal with Japan in the Far East," some Chinese quarters still maintain that, because of a conflict of interests and also Japan's continued jeopardy of American interests in the Far East, it is practically unthinkable that the United States and Japan can reach any agreement regarding the Far Eastern situation. With continued assistance from the United States, it is pointed out here, China can hold out against Japanese attacks, thereby preventing Japan from giving any effective support to the Axis.—Reuter.

"Conciliatory" Policy

New York, May 29.

Both the "New York Times" and the "New York Herald Tribune" published today reports from Washington stating that according to Congressional leaders who attended the White House conference prior to the fireside chat, President Roosevelt purposely omitted reference to Japan because he had decided to adopt a new policy of conciliation in order to release a large part of the United States Navy from the Pacific.—Domei.

Soviet Journal Praises Fleet Air Arm

Moscow, May 30.

Commenting on the naval battle in the Atlantic in a lengthy article in yesterday's Red Fleet organ, the Soviet Navy stated: "The operation was of great interest, firstly because almost all naval arms participated. The German and British battleships met in this engagement practically speaking for the first time in the present war and aircraft and their mobile bases of aircraft carriers played a prominent role and the importance of the value of the torpedo was once more confirmed.

"Unfortunately lessons cannot be drawn until further details are known."

The article specially mentions that it is expected that the fate of the Prinz Eugen, Nazi cruiser accompanying the Bismarck, will be cleared up in the next few days.

"The operation was specially significant for its length, which was unprecedented in this war," added the article.

A well known writer, M. Ivanov, a member of the Academy of Sciences, commenting on the same action in the "Trud" declared: "The role the British naval aircraft played throughout the operation, combining reconnaissance with assault on the enemy, demands notice."—Reuter.

Saboteurs Active in Holland

London, May 30.

The sabotage of railway lines and important vegetable market halls at Westland in Holland is admitted by the Nazis, stated yesterday's "Vrij Nederland," free Dutch newspaper published in London, as the Nazis have announced rewards for information enabling the perpetrators of the acts to be punished.

It also disclosed a ship paper saying that vessels had been taken over. A few Dutch coasters under supervision are still in operation, but only to German, Danish and Swedish ports.

Appeals for the release of Dutch military officers who have been imprisoned for over a year, following the fatal shooting of a brother of Herr Rost van Tonningen, number one Dutch Nazi collaborator, who was wounded, have been rejected. It is presumed the two men were shot by brother officers owing to suspected fifth column activity. It is thought the officers involved will be brought before a military court soon.—Reuter.

P.I. Export Control Said Pressure on Axis

Tokyo, May 30.

Japanese Foreign Office authorities interpret application of the United States export control act to the Philippines as part of American economic pressure on the Axis Powers, the "Asahi" said yesterday.

Authorities discounted U. S. assertions that the action was necessary for conservation of materials vital to the islands.

Whatever counter measures Japan adopts will depend on actual enforcement of the export control act, authorities said.

The "Nichi Nichi," meanwhile, reported in a despatch from Manila that customs authorities there yesterday ordered the Kawasaki Shipping Company's freighter Kunikawa Maru to cease loading scrap iron. The same order was issued affecting the Mitsui Company's freighter Atlantic Maru, which was due to load iron ore at Legaspi, P. I.—United Press.

Erroll Murder Trial Continues

Nairobi, May 30.

The defence theory in the Lord Erroll murder trial is that someone jumped on the running board of his car as it slowed down on entering the main road and fired the shots then jumped off, and that the car was driverless for a considerable distance. This statement was made by counsel during a cross-examination of a pathologist when the trial of Sir Delves Broughton on the charge of murdering Lord Erroll was resumed yesterday.

Mr. J. A. Hunter, one of Kenya's best known white hunters, was called by the Crown and described a safari he had led last February with Sir Delves and Lady Broughton and Lieut. Dickinson. Sir Delves was very fit and cheerful and shot a lion and helped to pull dead lions aboard a lorry.—Reuter.

Nelson Johnson Report On China Favourable

Washington, May 30.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, former United States Ambassador to China, has given the State Department an encouraging report concerning Chinese resistance against Japan, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated here yesterday.

Asked what Mr. Johnson had reported, Mr. Hull replied he did not think the "press would get anything discouraging from Mr. Johnson."

Mr. Johnson, who was replaced in Chungking by Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, will replace Mr. Gauss as U.S. Minister to Australia.—United Press.

Roosevelt Speech "Last Step Before War"

Batavia, May 30.

The proclamation of national emergency by President Roosevelt was considered by the "Batavia Nieuwsblad" today as the last step before the United States threw itself into the war.

The world, it continued, was waiting for an "incident," which was unavoidable, as President Roosevelt had declared he would see to it that war materials would reach their destination.

The paper believed that the way to actual participation in war must be slowly prepared, and that the President could not force the situation because this took time. It considered, however, it was unthinkable that the United States, after all the measures which had been taken, would keep aloof.

The "Nieuws Vanden Dag" remarked that the controversy between the United States and Germany had reached a climax after President Roosevelt's speech. "One shell on a United States ship and Germany signs his verdict," it added.

The "Java Bode" showed disappointment and commented: "Deeds have been announced and words have been given." The paper agreed that the President now had dictatorial powers, but had expected that the proclamation of national emergency would be followed by a long series of executive orders which should have been made ready in advance.—Reuter.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

"The meaning of Whitsuntide" is the title of the Reverend E. J. Ottewell's talk from XCDN tomorrow at 9.15 p.m.

Today John Harford's talk at 9.20 p.m., from XCDN will be "South Africa Sees it Through" as this is Union Day for South Africa.

The Ladies' Committee of the Russian Commercial School will hold a tag day on June 3, with the entire proceeds going to help the orphans and poor pupils of the school.

The captain of H.M.S. Ark Royal on April 3 sent £259 to the Mansion House for the Lord Mayor's national air-raid distress fund on behalf of the officers and men under his command.

Song Yak-kwei, C.P.C. 883 of the French Municipal Police, who was found hacked to death on May 28, will be laid to rest this morning. The cortege will form up at the Municipal mortuary at 300 Route Delastre at 9.30 a.m.

To-morrow being Whit Sunday there will be celebrations in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and in Bubbling Well Chapel at 8 a.m., there will be a second celebration in the Cathedral at the close of the 10.30 a.m. service.

The national financial conference is scheduled to be held in Chungking on June 15, it was announced by a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance yesterday, the "National Herald" reports. Mr. Kuan Chi-ju, it is reported, will act as Secretary-General at the conference.

The sixth regular meeting of the Shanghai Public Health Club will be held in the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road on Thursday. Members of the club will be guests of the Institute at tea, starting at 5.15 p.m. Talks on "Air Pollution" will be given by Miss E. M. Hinder, Dr. W. Y. Lee and Mr. T. H. Gillett.

Dr. Yoshijiro Umeda, chief of the Nanking Anti-Epidemic Office of the Dojinkai Hospital, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by train in order to attend a three-day medical conference held by the Shanghai Branch of the Dojinkai Hospital at the Nippon Club on Boone Road, and will return to Nanking on Monday, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

Professor Sueo Goto of the Keio University in Tokyo, noted authority on China and known for his excellent book entitled "The Origin of Chinese Culture and Music," will shortly come to Shanghai to carry on further studies, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. He will come on the invitation of the Shanghai Science Institute, the paper reported.

The first nation-wide propaganda conference will be held for four days commencing June 1, at Nanking under the auspices of the Propaganda Ministry of the Nanking Government of China, and will be attended by approximately 100 provincial and municipal officials engaged in propaganda work, it was reported by the "Shanghai Mainichi."

Dr. C. M. Chang has been asked to broadcast for the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association today from 7 to 7.30 p.m. on the subject of "Pneumothorax in Early and Late Tuberculosis." in the Chinese language over XMHD (through the courtesy of the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association) operating on frequency of 760 kilocycles, wave length 395 metres.

A big fire which broke out recently at the godowns of the Japanese Transport Company at Lingfend railway station in southern Shansi is estimated to have caused damages worth $600,000, states a report to the "Chinese American Daily News." The station-master was court-martialled and executed by the Japanese military authorities on charges of negligence, it is stated.

In the second campaign launched in Kansu province on January 28, 1941, a sum of $8,130,000 has been raised for the national savings bonds, a Lanchow message to the "Shun Pao" reveals. This brings the grand total up to $18,230,000, a sum which was not expected to be raised by this remote and undeveloped province. Kiangsi province has contributed $11,000,000 towards the fund, a Kian report says.

General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, received at his headquarters in Nanking on Thursday afternoon 70 pupils of the Japanese First National School in Shanghai, who arrived at Nanking under the guidance of Principal Tadeshi Ishii. To the youngsters, who are on a study tour of the seat of the National Government, General Hata stressed their grave responsibilities in shouldering the burdens of the next generation, the local Japanese-language papers reported yesterday.

The newly created Ministry of Food Supplies of the Chinese National Government will be formally inaugurated in Chungking on June 1, the "Cheng Yien Pao" reports. General Chiang Kai-shek held a reception on Sunday in honour of Mr. Hsu Kan, Minister of Food Supplies, and Mr. Lu Tso-fu, Director of the National Foodstuffs Control Bureau, during which the policy of the government regarding control over food supplies was brought up for discussion. Under instructions from General Chiang, Mr. Lu has ordered the affairs of the National Foodstuff Control Bureau to be concluded by May 31, when the Bureau will be replaced by the new Ministry of Food Supplies, thepaper concludes.

Mr. Wang Fah-hin, a standing member of the Central Executive Supervisory commitee of the Kuomintang, died at Chngtu on Wednesday following a priod of illness, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." The news of his death was received with profound regret by Chungkin officials. Messages of condolence vere sent to the bereaved family by General Chiang Kai-shek and other members of the C.E.C. and C.S.C. The late Mr. Wang was a veteran member of the Kuomintang, having joined the Tung Meng Hui, which was the government first formed by the late Dr Sun Yat-sen, and which was succeeded by the Kuomintag, the report concludes.

Blunt Warnings to N.E.I. in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 30.

The "Nichi-Nichi" and "Yomiuri" in vehement editorials this morning reiterated the purely economic nature of the Japanese proposals to the Netherlands East Indies, and angrily warned that "adequate steps" may have to be taken by Japan in the event the conversations collapse.

The "Nichi-Nichi" expressed surprise over the "arrogant attitude" of the Netherlands East Indies and accused the Dutch authorities of provocative indifference.

The paper said, "We believe that the Netherlands East Indies authorities are courting their own destruction if they are labouring under the hallucination that in view of the international situation, Japan would remain silent and inactive even if her economic proposals were rejected."

Southward Policy

The "Nichi-Nichi" emphasized that Japan's southward policy would not be affected in the least either by the international position of Japan, or whatever attitude the Netherlands East Indies authorities may decide to present, adding that the sooner the Netherlands East Indies authorities realize this cold fact, the sooner will they be in a position to serve their own interests.

Both the "Nichi-Nichi" and "Yomiuri" lamented the Netherlands East Indies alleged retraction of their once friendly and conciliatory policy toward Japan. The "Nichi-Nichi" declared, "We question not only their integrity and honesty, but more particularly, their common sense."

The "Yomiuri" opined that the Dutch colony's once conciliatory demonstrations were probably not more than a reflection of international events, including Germany's smashing victories in the west and Japan's steady laying of foundations for a prosperity sphere in the east.

Military Alliance Seen

The "Yomiuri" wondered whether the strongly worded statement issued by the Foreign Minister, Mr. E. N. van Kleffens, when leaving the Netherlands East Indies, coinciding with the increased United States aid to the Dutch colony and concentration of British and American Air Forces in Singapore, did not signalize an actual conclusion of the joint British, American, Dutch and Australian military alliance directed against Japan.

Japan entertained no territorial ambitions in the Netherlands East Indies, the "Yomiuri" stated but "there are limits to our patience."

The paper in concluding added "The Netherlands East Indies should discover a lesson in the fate of European countries which elected to rely on foreign Powers in order to prolong their safety."—Domei.

China Not Fighting for Democracy—Ishii

Tokyo, May 30.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information, told foreign correspondents at today's press conference that he was not convinced by President Roosevelt's argument, in his fireside chat, that General Chiang Kai-shek was fighting for Democracy.

The spokesman asserted. "I do not believe President Roosevelt was using sophistry, but I think that his assertion was based on very inaccurate information regarding China.

"If it can be said that General Chiang is fighting for Democracy, it can be said with equal force that Britain is fighting for totalitarianism." the spokesman declared. Mr. Ishii added, however, that he could understand the attitude taken by the President.

The spokesman termed as "very interesting" the report of President Roosevelt's omission of reference to Japan in his fireside chat as the result of a change of policy toward Japan, Mr. Ishii refused further comment.

Asked whether or not Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, had reported to the Foreign Office his impression of President Roosevelt's fireside chat, Mr. Ishii replied in the negative.

The spokesman refused to comment when asked for his opinion on Mr. Anthony Eden's speech at Mansion House on May 29 enunciating Britain's war aims.—Domei.

Siamese Ex-Premier to Take Begging Bowl

Bangkok, May 30.

An ex-Premier and outstanding public figure of Thailand will shortly leave his palatial mansion in Bangkok, don the yellow robes of Buddhist priesthood, and enter a nearby monastery as a temporary inmate.

He is the 52-year-old Colonel Phya Bahol Balabayuha, the spearhead of the bloodless revolution of June 24, 1932, which in a few hours liquidated the centuries-old absolute monarchy in Thailand and ushered the present constitutional regime.

Those in close touch with Phya Bahol say that he is keenly looking forward to this temporary life of severe austerity and piety which he is confident will make him a "complete" man. It is a common custom in Thailand for laymen of all stations in life, from King down to peasant, to enter priesthood once in their lifetime for at least three months. Many of Thailand's past kings had temporarily abandoned the Throne to become priests. The most famous among them was King Chulalangkorn, maker of present-day Thailand.—Reuter.

Spirit of Optimism Found in N.E.I.

San Pedro, California, May 30.

Great satisfaction with their visit to the Netherlands East Indies was expressed by Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, and Mr. Charles Welter, Colonial Minister, on their arrival here by American Clipper from New Zealand.

An excellent spirit prevailed, they said, and conditions generally allowed a feeling of optimism. Defence was becoming stronger daily as American planes and other war material arrived in increasing quantities, they added.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Due to reach port this afternoon is the French freighter **Comandante Dorise.** She will tie up at the lower buoys 14 and 15 and is bringing to Shanghai approximately 6,900 tons of coal and 5,200 bags of rice.

* * *

The fast Panamanian freighter **Nord** under the charter of the Kailan Mining Administration arrived in port yesterday from Campha Port and tied up at the lower buoys 25 and 26. She brought a full cargo of coal.

* * *

After undergoing repairs in Hongkong the French freighter **Gouverneur General A. Varenne** which has been delayed for about a fortnight, is due here on Monday and will berth at Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side. She is coming from Saigon with a large shipment of rice for local discharge.

* * *

The fast freighter **West Cusseta** operated by the Everett Steamship Corporation, will arrive in port at daylight on Monday instead of on Sunday, direct from Seattle. She will discharge a large shipment of general cargo destined for Shanghai and will berth at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The D.K.K. liner ss. **Tsingtao Maru** operating on the Shanghai, Tsingtao and Dairen service, arrived here from northern ports yesterday afternoon and docked alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf in Yangtszepoo. She is sailing at 9 a.m. today with the next northbound mail and considerable cargo. Passengers should be on board at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail for the vessel closed at the Post Office at 8 p.m. yesterday and ordinary mail will close at 7.15 a.m. today.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From NAGASAKI: Nagasaki Maru with mail, due 4 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Honolulu	
Nankai M	— 27/6	Asama M	20/5 23/6
P Jackson	— 28/6	**From Manila**	
From Los Angeles		K'kura M	31/5 5/6
Yawata M	28/4 2/6	**From Yokohama**	
P Coolidge	— 3/6	Anyo M	— 6/6
P Pierce	— 21/6	**From Kobe**	
Asama M	12/5 23/6	Taiyo M	31/5 2/6
P Taft	— 2/7	Yawata M	31/5 2/6
From Seattle		**From Nagasaki**	
W Cuseta	10/5 1/6	Kobe M	31/5 1/6
Coldbrook	25/5 16/6		
Satartia	29/5 20/6		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tsin M	31/5 2/6

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For Capetown		For Hongkong	
P Jackson	10/7	West Cuseta	3/6
P Adams	24/7	P Coolidge	4/6
For New York		Coldbrook	18/6
Nankai M	28/6	P Pierce	22/6
P Jackson	10/7	Cape Flattery	28/6
P Adams	24/7	P Taft	3/7
For Los Angeles		**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
P Cleveland	8/6	Taiyo M	6/6
P Coolidge	19/6	P Cleveland	8/6
P Pierce	5/7	P Coolidge	19/6
P Taft	16/7	P Pierce	5/7
For San Fco.		P Taft	16/7
P Cleveland	8/6		
P Coolidge	19/6		
P Pierce	5/7		
P Taft	16/7		
For Seattle		**For Nagasaki**	
West Cuseta	3/6	Nagasaki M	1/6
Coldbrook	18/6	Kobe M	2/6
Satartia	22/6		
Cape Flattery	28/6		
For Manila		**For Dairen**	
West Cuseta	3/6	Tsingtao M	31/5
Yawata M	3/6	Tientsin M	3/6
P Coolidge	4/6	Hoten M	6/6
Coldbrook	18/6	Tsingtao M	9/6
P Pierce	22/6	Tientsin M	12/6
Asama M	24/6		
Cape Flattery	28/6		
P Taft	3/7		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Hinoki M.	Tangku	Y.K.K.
Hweichong	Dairen	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hainkong	Chung Hua
Com. Dorise	Saigon	M.M.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Pres. Monroe	Am.	A.P.L.
Kamikaze M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Meitung	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Norse Carrier	Pana.	Wallem

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Wake	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.R
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl	Gbt.	1-2 B.

Mr. Kozo Sugimura, director of the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, left here Wednesday, for Tokyo in the ss. Kobe Maru, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

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ss. COLDBROOK	May 25	June 16/18	June 22	June 26
ss. SATARTIA	May 29	June 20/22	June 26	June 30
ms. CAPE FLATTERY	June 10	June 26/28	July 2	July 5

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ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..	June 2	June 3	at 3 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU ..	June 4	June 6	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	June 7	June 9	at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..	June 11	June 12	at 3 p.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. MANJYU MARU	June 2	at	3 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU	June 4	at	5 p.m.

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The sale will take place by the second week of June. Sealed tenders must be sent to the French Consulate General in Shanghai (Chancellerie). For further information and for leave to visit the ship, apply to 9 Quai de France. Room 95.

13025

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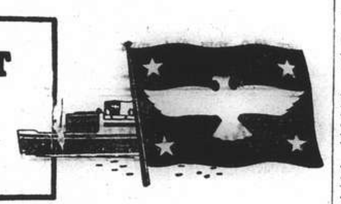

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PRES. PIERCE	July 5
PRES. TAFT	July 16
PRES. CLEVELAND	Aug. 3

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. COOLIDGE	June 5
PRES. PIERCE	June 22
PRES. TAFT	July 3

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PRES. ADAMS (Maiden Voyage)	July 24
PRES. HAYES	Aug. 7

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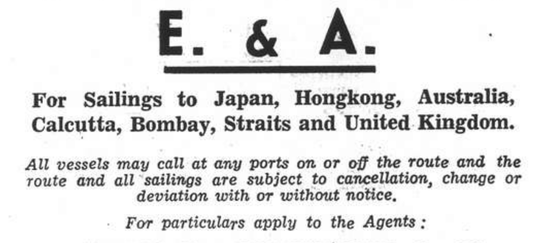

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JUNE 1, for married couple, very comfortable, large, separate room, beautifully-furnished, with attached private bathroom, with use big verandah and telephone, with board, in first-class apartment building, centre French Concession, Avenue du Roi Albert, in row with Canidrome. Telephone 75872 between 9-10. -7739

REMAINED three unfurnished apartments, three/four rooms Avenue Joffre, corner Albert; one furnished, 3½-roomed apartment with two bathrooms, furniture, etc. US$1,200, centre Bubbling Well Road; one detached house with garden, 11 rooms, garage, four bathrooms; furnished, centre Settlement, US$1,700. Available June 5. Apply to Universal Brokerage Co., 1205 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 16. -7809

Unfurnished Apartments

HIGH-CLASS four-roomed flats just completed at 693 Route Sieyes. Watchman attending visitors. Rent, water and taxes $800 approximately. No key money. Apply direct owner N. Katem, Telephone 75422. -7835

NEW apartments, one-two-three roomed and shops, 97 Route Prosper Paris near ISS Building. Apply between 9-11 morning only -7792

Houses and Land

FOR SALE OM531 with six room residence, steel windows, central heating, Cully, $120,000. No brokers. Box 4042, NCDN. -7850

VACANT land, Hungjao area, several lots ranging from ¾ mow to 12 mow at prices from $8,500 up. Box 4034, NCDN. -7837

Animals

FOR SALE, four fine Spitz puppies, two months old. On exhibition at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. -7587

Offices, Shops, Godowns

FOR SALE: light, airy offices, approximately 1350 square feet; furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Box 4053, NCDN. -13013

SHOP to let on Bubbling Well Road, apply An Lee Land Investment Co., 1555 Bubbling Well Road. -7864

WANTED, office space, down-town, 800/1000 sq. ft. Reply to Box 3888, NCDN. -7574

GODOWN space, approximately 2,000 sq. ft. to sublet on third-floor of godown on Chaofoong Road, near Broadway. Telephone 12620 -7868

Furnished Houses

WILL a small family take care of a nice small detached full-furnished house on Columbia Road, during owner's absence of 2½ to 3 months from end of June? Rent immaterial if servants are kept on and ordinary expenses covered. (Emigrants need not apply). Please apply to Box 4010, NCDN. -7768

Unfurnished Houses

BOURGEAT (near Sayzoong), nine-roomed new house, small garden, modern conveniences. Box 4024, NCDN. -7813

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy 1272 Avenue Joffre. -7369

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 SZECHUEN ROAD.
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83992

WEATHER PROBABILITIES

...weather with south-easterly to south-westerly ... Cloudy, fine, warm with morning fog and ... winds over our regions and the coast to the ... of the Straits.

COMM...

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 66.0 max. 87.0	min. 65.1 max. 90.0
,, same date last year	min. 67.0 max. 91.0	min. 64.4 max. 92.7

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1941 (6th day of 5th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 5, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on June 17. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on June 1, 7 p.m. registered and ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: June 5, 7, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents
Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... ,, 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... ,, 55
Postal Union Countries ..... ,, 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"
Single copies $2
Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... ,, 44
Postal Union Countries ..... ,, 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 701 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in the column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

DEATH

MARQUES.—On Friday, May 30, 1941, at her residence in Shanghai, LIZAURA MARIA CARNEIRO MARQUES, aged 46 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. F. T. Marques. Removed to the Parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

IN MEMORIAM

WANG.—In ever loving memory of my dearest friend, JEANNE, who passed away May 31, 1940. George. 7976

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

No. 7 of 1941

HOLIDAY

The Offices of the British Consulate-General will be closed on Monday, June 2, 1941, being Whit Monday.

A. H. GEORGE,
Consul General.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, May 29, 1941. 13019

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

From June 1, 1941, our office address will be SHELL HOUSE, 6th floor, No. 1 The Bund. Our telephone number will remain 16355.

THOMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
13022

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS

Accounts Office

From June 1, 1941 the address of the above office will be SHELL HOUSE, 6th Floor, No. 1 The Bund. The telephone number will be 14931 or 16355.

THOMSON & CO.
Treasurers
13023

From June 1, 1941
our office address will be
"Shell House", 6th floor,
1 THE BUND
Our telephone number will remain 15730
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
13014

IRENE HOWE KINLEY
to
43 ROUTE KAUFMANN, APARTMENT M.
7682

V. L. XAVIER & COMPANY
860 HAMILTON HOUSE
Shanghai
As of June 1, 1941, our offices will be moved to 411/13 Liza Building.
7605

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

MAY

31 Ministering Children's League Annual Fete, Race Club Saturday 2.30
31 'Night on Parnasse' Lyceum, 8.45
31 *South African Union Day*
31 *Last of Japanese expeditionary force left Shanghai (1932)*
31 *Dunkirk evacuation began (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

JUNE

1 Rowing Regatta
4 'Iolanthe', Cathedral Girls' School, 5.30 For War Funds
5 R.L. Op. Land of Smaile's Lyc. 8.45.
5 'Iolanthe', Cathedral Girls' School, 5.30. For War Funds
6 'Iolanthe', Cathedral Girls' School, 5.30. For War Funds
6 10th Ann. Halutsim Ball, Arcadia, 10
10 Grand charity concert, in aid of 'The Jewish Youth Fund', Lyc. 9.
10 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9. a.m.
14 P.S.G. Former Pupils 'At Home', Yu Yuen Road School, 4
18 Market Garden Fair, 769 Yu Yuen Road, British War Funds, 3
19 Jumble Sale, Limbless Fund, 9.30

EWO CLUB
WHISKY
Obtainable at all Compradore Stores
13991

RELAX AS YOU RIDE

Silence contributes to comfort. Ford engineers were out on the road for months, studying car noises and tracing them to their sources with instruments far more sensitive than any human ear.

The success of this careful research is very evident in the freedom of the new Ford cars from noise and vibration. You settle down with satisfaction, and really relax as you ride.

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION No. 6

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance that the Consolidated Tax on matches has been raised 100 per cent. Matches arriving port on or after June 1, shall be subjected to the New Tax.

LI CHIEN NAN.
Superintendent of Customs.

Shanghai, May 29, 1941. 12933

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE OF INCREASE IN CHARGES FOR WATER SERVICES. INTRA-AGREEMENT CONSUMERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with the approval of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the existing surcharge of 110 per cent. will be increased to 250 per cent on all accounts for water services as from July 1, 1941, that is accounts in respect of meters read on and after that date will be subject to a surcharge of 250 per cent.

By Order of the Directors.

R. LOCK.
Secretary and Asst. Manager.

Shanghai, May 29, 1941. 13018

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. E. Schuster has severed all connections with this Company and his power of attorney has been cancelled as of May 31, 1941,

Mr. M. S. Hazzard has been appointed Manager as of June 1, 1941, with full Power of Attorney.

COSMOS PAPER COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
Shanghai, May 30, 1941. 13020

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Effective immediately deliveries of inward cargo will only be made against surrender of original Bills of Lading.

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.
DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP AGENCIES, INC.
LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.
Shanghai, May 30, 1941. 13013

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

26/30th ISSUES 5% 1930

THE REGISTER OF TRANSFERS will be closed for the above Debenture Issues from 18th to 31st May, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents
Shanghai, May 10, 1941. 12578

PHILIPS
RADIOS
with "Bandspread" Tuning.
INNISS & RIDDLE (CHINA) LTD.
(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)
34 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Telephone 16237/9
12446

TO-DAY

is the last day for sending in your return (or alterations thereto) for the forthcoming

SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

If you are doubtful, ring up 11055 and ask for "Shanghai Directory." The compiler will tell you if your return has been received or not.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
17 The Bund, Shanghai.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP

'twixt the cut and the boundary. And there's many a loss saved by an All Risks Policy on the family jewellery and furs.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE
for refrigeration
COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best
ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865
12888

IDEAL FOR SHANGHAI
Willys *AMERICAR*—a full sized car with low operating costs.
MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

Men's Summer Suits
Made to Order
from $45
AUGAN'S TAILOR
300 Kiangse Rd. (Cor. Nanking Rd.)
7617

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
12449

CHEFOO
St. FRANCIS SCHOOL
Facing the sea, offers ideal summer resort for young foreign girls; private rooms or cubicles. Apply to Mother Superior c/o General Hospital, Shanghai. 12990

NEVER

IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW

YOU are one of the many.

PAY YOUR DEBT

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND remits to R.A.F. Comforts Supply Committee.

Send your donation to The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey C/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully in Kobe by the **Japan Chronicle**.... on it pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers. The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED
(Established 1880)
CAPITAL (fully paid-up) Y100,000,000
RESERVE FUND Y143,400,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
Shanghai Branch: 24 THE BUND

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Alexandria	Karachi	Rio de Janeiro
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Canton	Mukden	Sourabaya
Chanchaikow	Nagasaki	Sydney
Dairen	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hamburg	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	(Marunouchi)
Harbin	Otaru	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Paris	Yinkow
Honolulu	Peking	Tientsin
Hsinking	Rangoon	

G. KISHINAMI, *Manager.*

ARE YOU "DOING YOUR BIT?"
BY INVESTING IN
2½% NATIONAL WAR BONDS
through the
Shanghai War Savings Association
PAY IN AT CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
This space is donated by: Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd.

THE WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
LONDON
R. A. KREULEN, *General Representative.*
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
2nd Floor, Continental Bank Bldg., 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (3 lines)

WASH RUGS
It takes a lot of water to WASH a rug. It takes a lot of heat to dry them.
If not 100% dry, rugs will rot on your floor or in storage
Nichols Rug Washing Plant
Tel. 52043

FONCIERE ET IMMOBILIERE DE CHINE
advise that as from June 2, 1941, their office hours will be 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
13004

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products
8 TIFENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997
12394

VALENTINE
Swiss
CONFECTIONERY, TEA-ROOM, RESTAURANT
1704/1706 Av. Joffre (Rue Pershing)
TRY OUR HOME MADE TIFFIN
monthly boarders accepted
7617

PASSPORT PHOTOS
by JOSEPHO STUDIOS
61 Nanking Rd., First Floor, Tel. 12715
937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387
12468

Country Walks

Contrary to popular opinion, perhaps, the country to the west of Shanghai is as open and as attractive as ever to the nature lover. This is the ideal season to explore it. There are a variety of routes to follow, each one with its own characteristics, and most of them fully described in "Country Walks," the walker's handbook compiled by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson. It costs $5 and can be obtained from most booksellers, or from the "North-China Daily News" Office. A feature of "Shanghai Country Walks" is the excellent collection of maps it contains.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	May 29 16.00	May 29 21.00	May 30 4.00	May 30 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.76	29.81	29.81	29.85
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.13	+0.15	+0.14	+0.09
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	+0.09	+0.05	+0.05	+0.04
Wind (direction)	NE/E	ENE	E	ESE
,, (miles per hour)	14.9	13.7	9.3	6.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	78.8°	69.3°	66.9°	72.7°
Humidity (per cent)	55	85	96	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	0	0	9	8
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report May 29	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.75	+0.08	29.81
Temperature: min. 64.0° max. 94.8°	79.4°	—2.8°	69.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	17.77	—	14.70

Time and Tide	31/5	1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.51	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.49	4.49
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.52	18.53	18.53	18.54	18.54	18.55	18.55
Moon rises at Shanghai	9.06	10.04	11.02	12.04	13.05	14.09	15.14
Moon sets at Shanghai	22.45	23.25	—	0.06	0.45	1.24	2.07
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.55	13.40	14.50	16.20	17.35	6.15	7.34
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	5.59	6.49	7.45	9.03	10.17	11.19	12.16
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	15.15	16.11	17.12	5.40	6.55	8.14	9.04
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.69	9.30	9.10	8.48	8.30	8.47	9.04

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 29th:—Normal and rising pressure over China and Japan. Northerly to easterly winds over the China Coast. Fine and warm weather in China.

State on the morning of the 30th:—Overcast and misty weather. Easterly breezes. High and rising pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

SATURDAY, May 31.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	13.30	14.00
Amoy Swatow and Canton	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	20.00	20.00
SUNDAY, June 1.		
Hongkong and Canton	x*20.00	9.15
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	Ax19.00	19.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x 19.00	19.00
Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	x 19.00	19.00
MONDAY, June 2.		
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 31st.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. close on June 7, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on June 6, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon–Batavia–Sydney) per steamer to Saigon.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichowy; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kwelsui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

European Jewish Refugees Maternity Ward

IN MEMORY OF MR. M. S. TEPLITZKY

Barbash, B. S. $100

GARDEN AND BEACH FURNITURE
Swing Seats Chairs Tables
Umbrellas Hammocks Tents
"LI-LO" SPORTS AIR BEDS
SUN BLINDS SUPPLIED AND FITTED
Particulars and quotations on request
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED—An alert, ambitious young bookkeeper, (Chinese). Beginner considered. Full particulars to Box 4040, NCDN. 13016

EXPERIENCED advertisement canvasser for new publication; liberal terms to suitable applicant. Give details past experiences. Box 4021, NCDN. 7810

BRITISH firm requires English speaking Chinese clerk. Must be quick and accurate at figures. Reply stating salary to Box 4011, NCDN. 13003

EUROPEAN doctor required for ship making approximately six weeks round voyage to South Seas. Terms on application to Box 4009, NCDN. 13001

Miscellaneous

TWO berths available on yacht voyage to California. Applicants to share food, expense, assist handling vessel. References required. Communicate promptly with Box 4047, NCDN. 7859

TWO tennis lawns available for a few outside members, Bubbling Well district. Telephone 66129 between 1-2 p.m. 7761

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 15 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, stored, dyed. Esso Company, telephone 12170 12488

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephones 17289, 19351. 7513

Educational

JAPONAIS désire apprendre Conversation française chaque jour pendant un mois. Ecrivez T. Tadai, C. Itoh & Cie. 110 Hankow Road. 13017

FOREIGN gentleman desires Chinese lessons from educated Chinese lady. Eventually exchange of German for Chinese. Box 4033, NCDN. 7836

HIGHLY EDUCATED young lady graduated Paris conservatory, gives piano and French lessons at pupils' home; best references. Post Office Box 4006. 7824

ENGLISH conversation with young American lady wanted by a well-educated Japanese youth. Box 4015, NCDN. 7795

LEARN German! German lessons, grammar and conversation, given by Mr. Knoché, 2 Quinsan Garden, Room 1. Exceptional references. 6191

THE SHANGHAI Business College. Oral classes. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Successes second to none in Shanghai. Many qualified placed in suitable positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 12826

For Sale—Miscellaneous

CRYSTALWARE, porcelains, cutlery, linen, all best European qualities in large selection. Moderate prices. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig.

$375 each, new Chinese carpets; green, brown, brick. 321/2 Dupleix, telephone 77941. View 2-5 p.m. 7808

PEKING jewels (bracelets, clips, rings, brooches) for sale at sacrifice. Telephone 86240. 7819

BEDS, writing-desks, long oak tables and carved dining-room suite of 10 pieces, small linen cupboards, camphor wood chests, easy and dining-room chairs, radio, carpets, etc. Telephone 73793, 335 Route Bourgeat. 7800

REFRIGERATORS. Large sizes 30, 40, 60 cu. ft., for sale/hire. Russian Electric Co., telephone 74816. 6368

PIANO de luxe, Robinson, upright, practically new, beautiful tone, present cost $3,000. Will sacrifice $2,000. Address Box 4005, NCDN. 7779

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, refrigerators, bought and sold at best prices, at G. Feiner's, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. 7120

INSPECT our newly arrived antiques, rarities and curios. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 7006

NEW arrivals: deluxe paintings by ancient, modern masters; complete silver cutlery and glass sets. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 7006

DESK fans (Wason), vacuum-cleaner Electrolux, Westinghouse. Lowest prices. 131 Museum Road, Room 418. 7645

G.E. all-wave radio, fine blackwood furniture, E. P. and cut-glassware, etc. 477 Avenue Foch. 6386

FOR SALE, 90 tons of American pig iron No. 1, going cheap, whole or in lots. Mr. Kuo, 451 Kiangse Road, Room 202. 7785

CLEARANCE: 150 alcohol cookers for $3,000. Good for export. Selling $30 a piece now sacrificing for $20. Mr. Chiang, Room 641, 123 Boulevard de Montigny. 7787

REFRIGERATING machine, ammonia, single cylinder 4 x 6 with accessories. For inspection, 100 Great Western Road. 7342

Boats

AN exporter wants to buy a large merchant-ship, also a tug. Please repply, ship-owners, with full address, Box 4022, NCDN. 7811

FOR SALE, motor house-boat, built 1933. Length 55 feet, beam 11 feet. Speed 9 knots, nett tonnage 33.79, Hull, teak. Two anchors, 60 fthm.—Chain. Diesel engine, built by H. Widdop & Co., 4 cylinders. Galley with oil stove and refrigerator, two large state rooms and dining saloon, two baths, large upper sun-deck. Address Box 3993, NCDN. 7784

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

WELL-EDUCATED all-round commercial man with 17 years local experience, thoroughly conversant with speciality selling, organising, supervising, salesforce, office and store control, service delivery; possessing personality, tact, good connections; is open for engagement in any capacity where ability and trustworthiness are essential factors. Several languages. Typing, calculations, office and store systems. Punctual, discreet, not mindful of long hours and hard work. Willing go outport or travel. Box 4032, NCDN. 7865

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